



November 6, 2020

Greg Kazmer, Planning Manager
County of San Diego
Planning and Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, CA 92123

Subject: Memo—Proposed revisions to the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone

Dear Mr. Kazmer:

This memo prepared by ICF under contract to Project Design Consultants (PDC) documents the results of a cultural resources review of proposed changes to the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone.

Project Description

The County of San Diego initiated work on the development of a Master Plan/Overlay Zone for an approximately 400-acre area of Campo in eastern San Diego County known as Camp Lockett. Within the study area, approximately 194 acres are proposed for potential improvements that may require ground disturbance related to vegetation clearing, road and building construction, utilities, infrastructure, and building demolition. Improvements also include new construction of cultural, commercial, recreational, and residential facilities and updates to the property's infrastructure, including parking and utilities.

Background Information

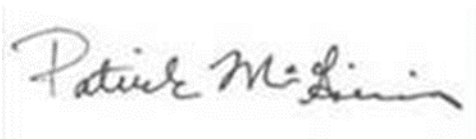
Cultural resources surveys were conducted by archaeologists, Native American monitors, and built environment specialists in 2018 and 2019. The surveys identified archaeological and built environment resources within the 194-acre area proposed for potential improvements and provided recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources within the study area. Cultural resources technical reports and CEQA documentation were submitted to the County in 2019 and 2020. In the time since the cultural resources work has been submitted, changes have been proposed within a portion of land utilized by Mountain Health and Community Services (MHCS). These

changes would remove the proposed Senior and Veterans Housing, Veteran Legacy Village, and the Duplex-Triplex Affordable Housing projects from the plan.

Recommendations

The proposed removal of the Senior and Veterans Housing, Veteran Legacy Village, and the Duplex-Triplex Affordable Housing projects from the plan would have no effect on the results, conclusions, or recommended mitigation measures related to historical or archaeological resources within the 194-acre project area; and requires no new cultural resources identification or analysis.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Patrick McGinnis". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

Patrick McGinnis
Senior Archaeologist
Patrick.mcginis@icf.com

FINAL

**CAMP LOCKETT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TECHNICAL
REPORT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED FOR:

County of San Diego, Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Ste. 310
San Diego, California 92123
Contact: Félix Aponte-González, PhD, Land Use/Environmental Planning
Manager, Advance Planning
(619) 209-0608

PREPARED BY:

ICF
525 B Street, Ste. 1700
San Diego, California 92101
Contact: Elyssa Figari
Project Manager
(858) 444-3952

December 2019

ICF. 2019. Cultural Landscape Technical Report. Camp Lockett, Campo, San Diego County, CA. December. (ICF 00452.19) San Diego, CA. Prepared for County of San Diego, Planning & Development Services, San Diego, California.

Contents

	Page
List of Tables and Figures	iv
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	vi
Executive Summary.....	ES-1
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Project Description	1-1
1.1.1 Purpose.....	1-1
1.2 Cultural Landscape Technical Report Terminology	1-4
1.2.1 Camp Lockett.....	1-4
1.2.2 Master Plan and Overlay Zone	1-4
1.2.3 Development Area	1-4
1.2.4 Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District.....	1-4
1.2.5 Cultural Landscape Area/Boundary	1-4
1.2.6 Developed Core	1-4
1.2.7 Period of Significance	1-5
1.3 Cultural Landscape Area Description.....	1-5
1.3.1 Boundary Justification	1-5
Chapter 2 Existing Conditions	2-1
2.1 Environmental Setting	2-1
2.1.1 Natural Setting	2-1
2.1.2 Cultural Setting.....	2-1
2.2 Ownership History	2-5
2.2.1 Camp Lockett Interest Group.....	2-5
2.3 Records Search.....	2-6
2.3.1 Previously Recorded Sites	2-7
2.4 Review of Previous Investigations	2-7
2.5 Other Cultural Landscape Research.....	2-7
2.5.1 MEHS, Campo, California	2-7
Chapter 3 Regulatory Context.....	3-1
3.1 National Historic Preservation Act.....	3-1
3.2 California Environmental Quality Act	3-1
3.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.....	3-2
3.3.1 San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances	3-2

3.3.2	County of San Diego General Plan.....	3-3
Chapter 4 Guidelines for Determining Significance.....		4-1
4.1	National Register of Historic Places	4-1
4.2	California Environmental Quality Act	4-2
Chapter 5 Criteria and Methods.....		5-1
5.1	Cultural Landscapes	5-1
5.1.1	Historic Designed Landscape.....	5-1
5.1.2	Historic Site	5-1
5.1.3	Historic Vernacular Landscape	5-2
5.1.4	Ethnographic Landscape	5-2
5.1.5	Recognized Subtypes.....	5-2
5.2	Landscape Characteristics.....	5-3
5.3	Cultural Landscape Evaluation Resources and Guidelines	5-4
5.4	Field Methods	5-5
5.5	Landscape Assessment	5-6
Chapter 6 Historic and Existing Conditions		6-1
6.1	Natural Systems and Features	6-1
6.1.1	Historic Condition.....	6-1
6.1.2	Existing Condition.....	6-3
6.1.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-4
6.2	Spatial Organization.....	6-10
6.2.1	Historic Condition.....	6-10
6.2.2	Existing Condition.....	6-10
6.2.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-11
6.3	Cluster Arrangement.....	6-13
6.3.1	Historic Condition.....	6-13
6.3.2	Existing Condition.....	6-15
6.3.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-17
6.4	Vegetation.....	6-21
6.4.1	Historic Condition.....	6-21
6.4.2	Existing Condition.....	6-22
6.4.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-25
6.5	Circulation.....	6-32
6.5.1	Historic Condition.....	6-32
6.5.2	Existing Condition.....	6-34
6.5.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-37
6.6	Topography	6-44

6.6.1	Historic Condition.....	6-44
6.6.2	Existing Condition.....	6-45
6.6.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-46
6.7	Constructed Water Features	6-48
6.7.1	Historic Condition.....	6-48
6.7.2	Existing Condition.....	6-49
6.7.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-51
6.8	Land Use.....	6-58
6.8.1	Historic Condition.....	6-58
6.8.2	Existing Condition.....	6-60
6.8.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-61
6.9	Buildings and Structures	6-63
6.9.1	Historic Condition.....	6-63
6.9.2	Existing Condition.....	6-66
6.9.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-69
6.10	Small Scale Features	6-79
6.10.1	Historic Condition.....	6-79
6.10.2	Existing Condition.....	6-81
6.10.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-84
6.11	Historic Archaeological Sites.....	6-99
6.11.1	Historic Condition.....	6-99
6.11.2	Existing Condition.....	6-100
6.11.3	Cultural Landscape Features	6-103
Chapter 7	Evaluation.....	7-1
7.1	Current Historic Status.....	7-1
7.1.1	Statement of Significance.....	7-1
7.1.2	Period of Significance	7-2
7.2	NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1: Events	7-3
7.2.1	Period of Significance under Criterion A/1.....	7-4
7.3	NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2: Person(s).....	7-4
7.4	NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3: Design and/or Construction	7-4
7.4.1	Period of Significance	7-5
7.5	NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4: Archaeology and/or Information Potential.....	7-5
7.5.1	Integrity	7-6
7.5.2	Location	7-6
7.5.3	Setting	7-6
7.5.4	Design	7-6

7.5.5	Materials.....	7-7
7.5.6	Workmanship	7-7
7.5.7	Feeling	7-7
7.5.8	Association	7-7
7.5.9	Integrity Summary	7-7
7.6	Summary of Built Environment Resources	7-8
Chapter 8	Recommendations for Further Study	8-1
8.1	Data Gaps.....	8-1
8.1.1	Adjacent Lands	8-1
8.2	Historical Synthesis	8-3
Chapter 9	References	9-1
 Appendix A – Boundaries Comparison		
Appendix B – Camp Lockett Period Plan		
Appendix C – Camp Lockett, Adjacent Lands Map		
Appendix D – Historic Photos		

List of Tables and Figures

Tables	Page
Table 6-1 Army Units Assigned to Camp Lockett and Mitchell Convalescent Hospital	6-60
Figures	Page
Figure 1 Regional Location – Greater Camp Locket Area	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2 Cultural Landscape Area Boundary	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 3 Chaffee Park – 1940	6-5
Figure 4 Chaparral Communities Located on the Hillsides Surrounding the Developed Core.	6-6
Figure 5 Dense Coast Live Oak Woodland in Chaffee Park	6-6
Figure 6 View Looking East from Sheridan Road.....	6-7
Figure 7 View from CLEEF Camping Area Looking West Toward Castle Rock.....	6-7
Figure 8 Expanse of Mustard in Disturbed Areas.....	6-8
Figure 9 Campo Creek.....	6-9
Figure 10 Civilian Housing, Main Post	6-12
Figure 11 Chaparral Communities Define East and West of Developed Core.....	6-13
Figure 12 Map of Camp Lockett cluster arrangement.....	6-19
Figure 13 Mounted Troops at Parade Grounds.....	6-20
Figure 14 Flat, Cleared, Generally Open Character of Ranch lands Cluster	6-20
Figure 15 Generally Flat, Open Character of Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course Cluster	6-21
Figure 16 Lack of Ornamental Vegetation in the Barracks Area at Camp Lockett.....	6-26
Figure 17 Seeded Groundcover near Flagpole and Main Post Area.....	6-27
Figure 18 Ornamental Trees between Row of Stables.....	6-28
Figure 19 Ornamental Flora at Civilian Housing Complex.....	6-29
Figure 20 East/West Line of Black Locust Trees Near Stables	6-30
Figure 21 Bridalwreath Spirea Allee, Southwest Side of Chaffee Park	6-31
Figure 22 Common ash trees in CLEEF	6-31
Figure 23 Sidewalks Edged with Cobbles at a Nurses Quarters.....	6-38
Figure 24 Covered Open Walks in the Hospital Area	6-38
Figure 25 Vertical Pickets at Covered Open Walk.....	6-39
Figure 26 Unmortared Cobble Border in Hospital Area.....	6-40
Figure 27 View Looking North on Moore Road at the North End of Chaffee Park.....	6-41
Figure 28 Spur Road in Civilian Housing Complex.....	6-42
Figure 29 Old Highway 94	6-43
Figure 30 Wheeler Road.....	6-44
Figure 31 Historic Grading in Quartermaster Warehouse	6-47
Figure 32 Existing Grading in Quartermaster Warehouse.....	6-47
Figure 33 View Northwest from Forrest Gate Road.....	6-48
Figure 34 Stone-Lined Drainage Ditch along Jeb Stuart Road.....	6-52
Figure 35 Stone-Lined Portion of Main Ditch near Entrance Area	6-53
Figure 36 Trestle and Flume Connecting Sewage Treatment Plant and Camp	6-54
Figure 37 Mortared Rock Walls and Ditches, North Side of Moore Road.....	6-55
Figure 38 Historic Alignment of Main Ditch, East Side of Forrest Gate Road	6-56

Figure 39	Water Tanks, East Side of Sheridan Road.....	6-57
Figure 40	Concrete Drainage Structure, Center of Running Track	6-58
Figure 41	Sewage Treatment Plant.....	6-62
Figure 42	Gaskill Brothers Stone Store/MEHS and Museum	6-63
Figure 43	Campo, California, 1941 Building Layout.....	6-71
Figure 44	Pool Across from Community Building, 1998.....	6-72
Figure 45	Pool Across from Community Building, 2019.....	6-72
Figure 46	Merritt Bowl Stage	6-73
Figure 47	Incinerator along Old Highway 94.....	6-74
Figure 48	Updated Stable Building	6-75
Figure 49	Historic Theater Building.....	6-76
Figure 50	Historic Community Building.....	6-76
Figure 51	Historic Stone Dispensary	6-77
Figure 52	Concrete Block Structures near Main Post.....	6-78
Figure 53	Residential building located north of the Railroad Depot	6-79
Figure 54	Three-Rail Corral Fences Near Stables	6-86
Figure 55	Historic-Period Directional Road Signs	6-86
Figure 56	Original Street Sign, Main Post Area.....	6-87
Figure 57	Original Flagpole.....	6-88
Figure 58	Flagpole Triangle, Main Post	6-89
Figure 59	Mortared Retaining Walls, Moore Road	6-90
Figure 60	Open Courtyard, Hospital Complex	6-91
Figure 61	Creosote Logs, Chaffee Park.....	6-92
Figure 62	Bench and Grill	6-93
Figure 63	Stone Feature, Chaffee Park North.....	6-94
Figure 64	Rancho Del Campo Lighting Standards	6-95
Figure 65	Concrete Basin at Stables Area, North.....	6-96
Figure 66	Pioneer Cemetery Fence and Markers.....	6-97
Figure 67	Various Types of Signage, Entrance Area	6-97
Figure 68	Buffalo Soldiers Monument	6-98
Figure 69	CLEEF Small Scale Features	6-98
Figure 70	County of San Diego Manhole Cover	6-99
Figure 71	Mortared Granite Wall	6-104
Figure 72	Two Road Traces Pictured Near the Railroad Depot Building	6-105
Figure 73	Foundation Slabs and Piers East of Sheridan Road.....	6-106
Figure 74	Four Concrete Foundations of the Warehouse Buildings.....	6-107
Figure 75	Chapel Foundation West of Theater with Concrete Piers	6-108
Figure 76	Terraces and Foundation Slabs East of Wheeler Road and Chaffee Park.....	6-109
Figure 77	Historic Foundation Slab with New Poured Concrete.....	6-110
Figure 78	Pioneer Cemetery	6-111
Figure 79	Stone Pathway Leading to Pool.....	6-112
Figure 80	Low Rock Wall, Painted	6-113

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLEEF	Camp Lockett Event Equestrian Facility
CLIG	Camp Lockett Interest Group
County	County of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
FMP	Framework Management Plan
JRF	Juvenile Ranch Facility
Local Register	San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources
MEHS	Mountain Empire Historical Society
MEUSD	Mountain Empire Unified School District
MHCS	Mountain Health and Community Services
MTM	Motor Transport Museum
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PDS	Planning & Development Services
POS	Period of Significance
POW	Prisoner of War
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSRM	Pacific Southwest Railway Museum
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SR 94	California State Route 94
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
U.S. Army	United States Army
WAC	Women's Army Corps

Executive Summary

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape is located in eastern San Diego County, California, approximately 40 miles southeast of the City of San Diego within the Campo/Lake Morena Community Planning Area (CPA) (Figure 1). Situated between the Laguna Mountains and the United States–Mexican border, the site is accessed via Interstate 8 (I-8) and State Route 94 (SR 94). The property is characterized by rural ranching operations and a variety of institutional uses. The property served as a training center for mounted cavalry and as a convalescent hospital during World War II.

The purpose of this report is to support previous historical studies of Camp Lockett by providing analysis of the site as a cultural landscape. This framework will provide new information about circulation patterns, spatial arrangement, vegetation, and related landscape-designed elements of the Military Landscape that may have been previously overlooked.

Camp Lockett was listed on the San Diego County Local Register of Historic Places (Local Register) as the Camp Lockett Historic District on October 25, 2003. The property was further documented for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2006, but the nomination was not approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The property was also designated as California Historical Landmark (CHL) Number 1045 on October 30, 2009. This Cultural Landscape Technical Report will summarize the results of an updated field survey and research effort completed in 2019 in order to fill in gaps in previous investigations relating to cultural landscapes features within the Camp Lockett Historic District vicinity.

From June 2–5, 2019, ICF’s historical landscape architect Shannon Sawyer and cultural landscape specialist Eleanor Cox conducted a survey of the Camp Lockett cultural landscape relating to the property’s function during the war. ICF archaeologist Rachel Droessler accompanied the team on June 3, 2019. This report includes historic conditions, existing conditions, significance and integrity evaluation, and identification of contributing landscape elements within the district. This report does not include a reevaluation of archaeological sites or a conditions assessment of the buildings and structures at Camp Lockett.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The County of San Diego (County) has initiated the development of a Master Plan for an approximately 400-acre area defined by the Master Plan and Overlay Zone of Campo in eastern San Diego County known as Camp Lockett. Within the Master Plan area, approximately 195 acres are proposed for potential improvements that may require ground disturbance related to vegetation clearing, road and building construction, utilities infrastructure, and building demolition.

Camp Lockett was historically used as a U.S. military encampment and was home of the 10th, 11th, and 28th Calvary during World War II, including the famous “Buffalo Soldiers.” The County, in coordination with the Camp Lockett Interest Group (CLIG) (composed of the Camp Lockett Event Equestrian Facility [CLEEF], the Pacific Southwest Railway Museum [PSRM], Mountain Health and Community Services [MHCS], the Motor Transport Museum [MTM], the Mountain Empire Unified School District [MEUSD], and the Mountain Empire Historical Society [MEHS]), sees the potential (and opportunity) for the Camp Lockett area to serve as a center for the Campo community. These entities each intend to use the property for the benefit of the public, to provide additional community services to Campo area residents, expand educational programs, and preserve the historic aspects of the property (see Section 2.2.1, *Camp Lockett Interest Group*, for further information on CLIG member organizations).

The Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone will help to create a vision for the Camp Lockett area and guide implementation of the long-range goals and objectives for the site. This project builds upon the efforts of the Camp Lockett Framework Management Plan (FMP), prepared in 2007.

1.1.1 Purpose

The County of San Diego Department of Planning & Development Services (PDS) retained ICF (as a subconsultant to Project Design Consultants) to perform a cultural landscape study of approximately 400 acres for the proposed Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone project. The objective of this technical study is to identify existing cultural landscape features at Camp Lockett. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed archival research, field survey, and integrity assessments of historic-period cultural resources.

Camp Lockett has been documented and evaluated on numerous occasions (previous studies are listed in Section 2.3, *Records Search*). A portion of the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone area was listed as a local historic district, and then as a state landmark. Previous documentation focused on the archaeology and buildings/structures on the site, which led to a high level of understanding regarding the physical development of the property and which buildings contribute to the historic district, but left a gap in documentation relating to cultural landscape elements at Camp Lockett. The *Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Technical Report* provides new information about circulation patterns, spatial arrangement, vegetation, and related landscape-designed elements of the Military Landscape.

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape was evaluated against California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria for purposes of CEQA. The properties were also evaluated for eligibility

for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This report includes the results of the cultural landscape study and evaluation. This document does not include a reevaluation of archaeological sites or a conditions assessment of architectural contributors at Camp Lockett.

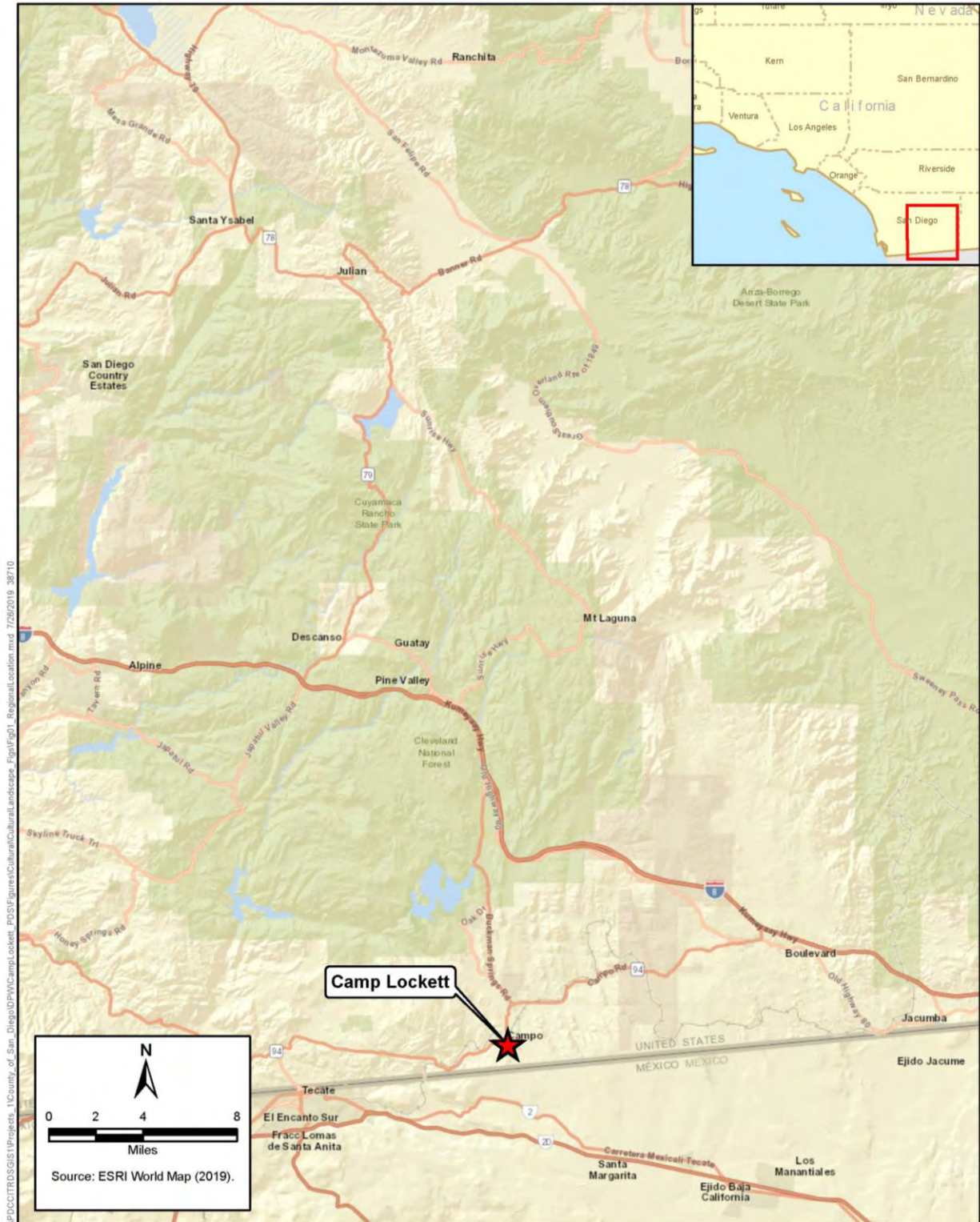


Figure 1
Regional Location

1.2 Cultural Landscape Technical Report Terminology

Many terms are used to define Camp Lockett. These terms overlap, but also have distinct definitions. Below is a roadmap for how these terms and boundaries are used within this report.

1.2.1 Camp Lockett

Camp Lockett generally refers to Campo, California, and environs during and since the United States Army (U.S. Army) occupied the site during World War II.

1.2.2 Master Plan and Overlay Zone

The Master Plan and Overlay Zone is an approximately 400-acre area that is jointly managed by the County of San Diego and an organization of public/private partners. This area includes multiple parcels with different landowners (see Appendix A).

1.2.3 Development Area

The Development Area is approximately 195 acres and was surveyed by ICF archaeologists in 2018/2019. It is located within the Master Plan and Overlay Zone and is being considered for potential improvements (see Appendix A).

1.2.4 Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District

This area was identified in NRHP documentation completed for the property in 2006. Although the property was never formally listed in the national inventory, the County of San Diego considers it to be the definitive documentation on the resource. The boundary partially overlaps with the Master Plan and Overlay Zone. References to a *Historic District* are usually referring to the area defined in this documentation (see Figure 2 or Appendix A).

1.2.5 Cultural Landscape Area/Boundary

The Cultural Landscape Area (boundary) is defined in this report through onsite survey and archival research. It represents the historic developed core and adjoining parade grounds of Camp Lockett during its operation and is further defined and illustrated throughout this study. This boundary overlaps with the Master Plan and Overlay Zone and encompasses both the Development Area and the Camp Lockett Rural Historic District area (see Figure 2 or Appendix A). This boundary is further discussed under Section 1.3, *Cultural Landscape Area Description*.

1.2.6 Developed Core

The Developed Core represents the cluster of development built by the U.S. Army in Campo during the Camp Lockett era (1941–1946). The developed core includes the entire Cultural Landscape Area, excluding the parade grounds to the northwest of the railroad and south of the hospital. The parade grounds were located on already flat and cleared ranchlands, and no built features were required for their functionality.

1.2.7 Period of Significance

This document maintains the Period of Significance (POS) used in other technical reports and designations for the historic property and considers 1941–1946 to be the *Historic Period* or *Historic Condition*.

1.3 Cultural Landscape Area Description

Although the original boundary of Camp Lockett used by mounted U.S. Cavalry and border patrol during World War II covered more than 7,000 acres, in order to capture the full breadth of landscape characteristics that convey this property's history, this report is focused on the 950 acres of the functional center of the former military camp between 1941 and 1946 (see Figure 2).

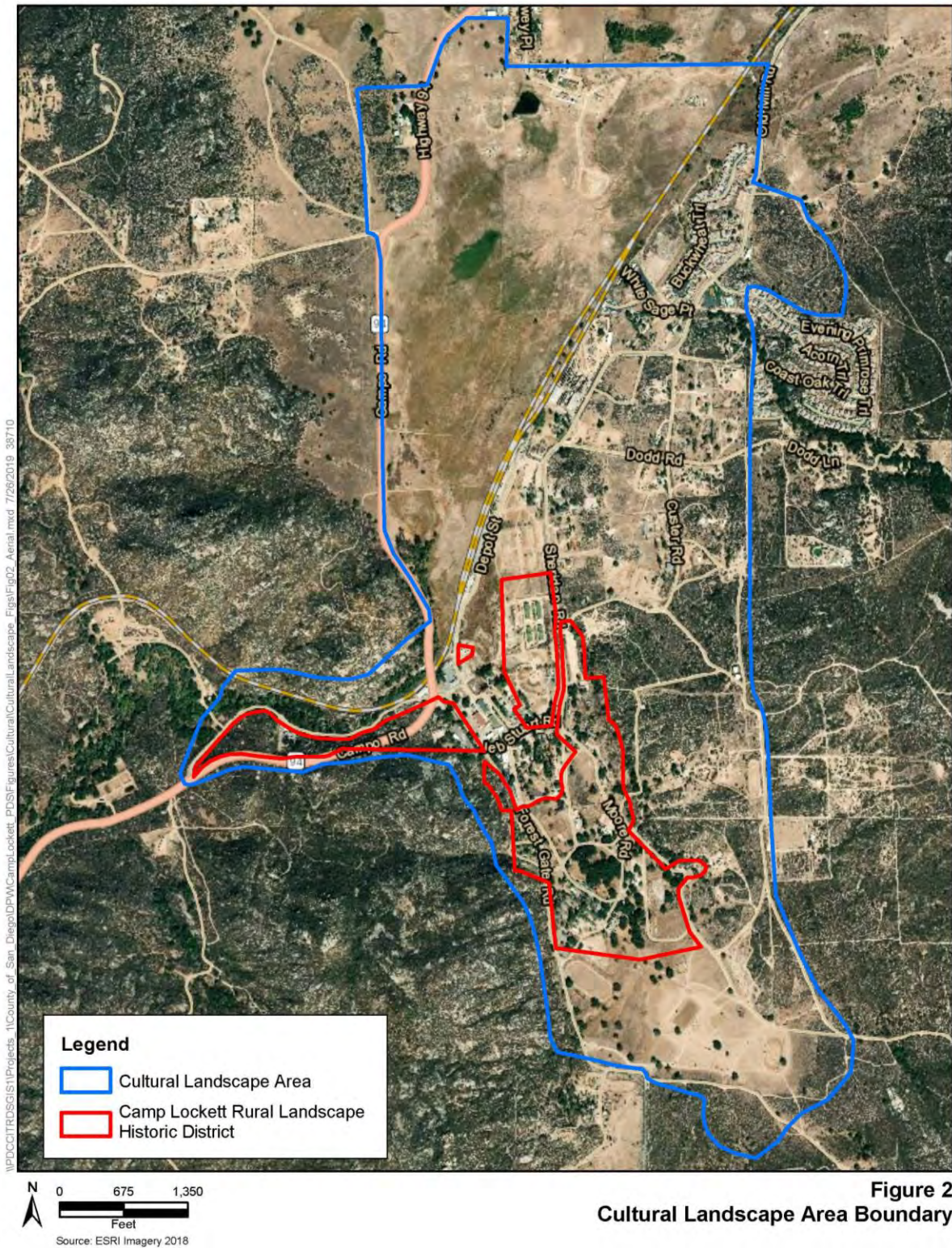
The Cultural Landscape Area was heavily shaped by the military during World War II and includes the railroad depot, the main post, housing and support areas built out for both troops and horses, and hospital facilities that formed the core of the campus during the war, as well as adjacent parade and training grounds. The Cultural Landscape Area is larger than and encompasses the Rural Landscape Historic District.

1.3.1 Boundary Justification

At its height, Camp Lockett included 7,000 acres. The Cultural Landscape Area boundary includes approximately 950 acres of the functional center of that much larger military installation. Within the boundaries of this functional center, major activities of the camp took place, including administration, housing, equestrian facilities, hospital, activities at the parade grounds, and associated infrastructure.

The Cultural Landscape Area boundary was drawn to capture all historic military buildings, structures, and landscape features throughout the functional center of the historic camp. The northern boundary follows the historic Camp Lockett boundary during the war years, to the extent of Cameron Corners, and then eastward across the ranchlands. The eastern boundary circles around the 28th Cavalry area, which retains historic circulation and archeological features, and then follows a historic circulation alignment southward. The southern boundary includes what is today known as CLEEF, but was historically the mounted parade ground and mounted obstacle course area. The western boundary follows the edge of development, which also aligns where the topography increases. The boundary extends 1 mile west to include historic features, such as the Old Highway 94, incinerator, sewage treatment plant, Old Wagon Road, and others, before turning northward along California State Route 94 (SR 94).

The Cultural Landscape Boundary is defined by the historical area that comprises the resource and does not conform to current ownership or management boundaries.



The red line represents the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District boundary from the National Register nomination. The blue boundary represents the Cultural Landscape Area boundary, which encompasses the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District boundary, portions of the historic camp that were used as parade grounds in the northwest and to the south of the developed core, and the railroad area to the northeast of the main encampment, which was expanded for the 28th Cavalry during the World War II.

2.1 Environmental Setting

A full description of existing conditions within the Camp Locket Master Plan and Overlay Zone is included in ICF's report *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone, San Diego County, California* (ICF 2019). A summary of that description is included here to provide a basic understanding of the property. Chapter 5, *Historic and Existing Conditions*, of this report expands on this description of the property from a cultural landscape perspective.

2.1.1 Natural Setting

Camp Lockett is in the southcentral portion of San Diego County, within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The climate can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

Elevations range between approximately 2,565 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northern edge of the area to approximately 2,800 feet AMSL at the hills in the southern portion of the area. The closest source of fresh water is Campo Creek, an intermittent water source on the western Cultural Landscape Area boundary. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but 12 vegetation communities exist in the region (Holland 1986), including sagebrush scrub and coast live oak woodland. The hillsides around Camp Lockett are dominated by chaparral communities, including chamise chaparral and granitic northern mixed chaparral.

2.1.2 Cultural Setting

The proposed Master Plan and Overlay Zone was traditionally inhabited by the Kumeyaay people (also referred-to as the *Diegueño*), who spoke the *Tipai* dialect of the Yuman language. The Kumeyaay inhabited a region that contained the southern San Diego County, west and central Imperial County, and the northern Baja peninsula (Spier 1923).

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexican rule, and the establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants. After San Diego came under American control, the steady influx of settlers into the outlying portions of the county increased the pressure on the native population.

That changed after 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally ended the Mexican–American War, and California became part of the United States. The American period brought the first Anglo contact with natives of southeast San Diego County with the establishment of a government mail route from San Diego to Fort Yuma, which began in 1848 (Carrico et al. 1982).

Campo (1869–1941)

Campo took shape in what became known as the Campo Valley for its role as a camping site for Euro-American travelers. Approximately 400 people, many of them migrants from Texas, resided in the valley by the end of the 1860s. Among those hailing from Texas, the Gaskill brothers (Silas and Lumen) arrived in the valley in 1868, bought 320 acres of land in Campo Valley in 1871 and from Thomas Burris and J. M. Burris in 1878, and continued to acquire additional land thereafter. They developed Campo's first store along with a blacksmith shop and gristmill, established a cattle ranch, and cultivated apiaries. The Gaskill brothers sold the store in 1896. The Klauber merchandising interest acquired it several years later and operated other trading posts in Jacumba, Tecate, Descanso, and Potrero. The Gaskill brothers sold their 1,000-acre ranch in 1896 and relocated to San Diego (Kimball 2018; Manley et al. 2006:8.41–8.43).

Important development in the history of Campo occurred after the turn of the century. By 1911, it boasted a new two-story hotel as well as a Customs House and an Immigration Office staffed by federal employees. Several years earlier, construction had begun on John D. Spreckels' San Diego and Arizona Railway, which would be aligned through Campo. The railroad's first passenger train reached Campo on September 19, 1916, and the railroad line was completed in 1919. It would later be renamed the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway. With development of the railroad, the Mountain Commercial Company constructed a larger store across the creek from the Gaskill brothers' store. The valley surrounding the town continued to be characterized by local ranching operations. Owned and operated by Ed Aiken until 1923, the Campo Ranch changed hands several times thereafter. Rancher Ellsworth M. Statler was operating the property as Circle S. Ranch by 1941.

The site of U.S. Cavalry encampments several times since the 1870s, Campo would become home to a large military installation during World War II (Kimball 2018, Manley et al. 2006:8.49).

Camp Lockett (1941–1949)

The U.S. Army established Camp Lockett in 1941 to house mounted cavalry regiments for training purposes and to protect the United States–Mexico border from foreign military invasion. Planning for Camp Lockett and other border camps in the United States began in 1939, with the outbreak of World War II, when the Department of War assigned the U.S. Army to secure international borders, particularly the one shared with Mexico. By the end of 1940, the U.S. Army selected the location of Camp Lockett and transferred regiments from Monterey, California, to Seeley and the Moreno Reservoir in Imperial County near Campo. The men and horses of the 11th Cavalry resided in temporary tent camps while Camp Lockett facilities were constructed. The U.S. Army chose Campo as the camp's location not only for its proximity to Mexico, but also because the San Diego Arizona Eastern Railroad maintained rail between the existing village of Campo and San Diego; the railroad was the only direct east-west line in the region and required protection (McDonough and Christenson 2009:7–9, Manley et al. 2006:7.48).

In April 1941, the U.S. Army awarded a construction contract to Kistner, Curtis, and Wright, a Los Angeles based firm, and obtained a contract from local landowner and rancher Ellsworth M. Statler to lease 510 acres of land, including Circle S Ranch and the Campo town site. The U.S. Army leased and purchased additional land from other local landowners. Because labor was scarce in San Diego at the time, many workers came from Los Angeles to assist, but some workmen were locals.

Approximately 1,000 civilian workers aided in the construction of the camp, including engineers,

plumbers, and a variety of craftsmen. The railroad line facilitated rapid transportation of materials that required creation of a sawmill and a lumberyard.

Mobilization Phase (1941)

Known as the *Mobilization Phase*, the U.S. Army constructed Camp Lockett in 1941, according to standardized building plans produced by the War Department in what is now termed the World War II 700 Series Mobilization Style. Originally designed and constructed as temporary buildings meant to serve immediate defense needs, they featured wood frames clad with asbestos shingles set upon concrete footings and were capped by end-gabled roofs. With prefabricated materials, it took approximately 1 hour to construct a building. However, some buildings were customized to local use. The stables, for example, were clad in plank siding. By the end of 1941, the completed Camp Lockett contained 138 buildings (McDonough and Christenson 2009:3, 9–10; Manley et al. 2006:7.21).

After the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Camp Lockett began operations as a military camp. On December 10, 1941, the 11th Cavalry arrived, and Camp Lockett was poised to secure the border against enemy combatants and protect the vital railroad line and its tunnels and bridges. Train activity increased from two trains a day prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor to 10 thereafter. In addition to patrol duties, the camp still functioned as a training facility, and, as such, training courses and activities were established, including a 10-obstacle mounted course, a mounted pistol course, and pistol ranges for dismounted firing (McDonough and Christenson 2009:10).

Expansion Phase (1942–1943)

In July 1942, the 11th Cavalry transferred from Camp Lockett to Fort Benning, Georgia, and was replaced by the Southern Land Frontier Sector, supported by two African-American regiments. As the result of the reorganization and reassignment of several regiments and cavalries, the African-American 10th and 28th regiments (portions of the 4th Cavalry Brigade and a new 2nd Cavalry Division) were stationed at Camp Lockett in 1942. Not constructed to house two regiments, the camp required an expansion of its facilities. Noted as the *Expansion Phase*, the new buildings reflected the earlier military construction techniques and style, but were built according to slightly different specifications, with plywood siding and rolled roofing. When the expansion phase was completed, an additional 6,600 acres of land comprised Camp Lockett, and 136 new buildings adorned its landscape (McDonough and Christenson 2009:10–12).

African-Americans participated in the military as early as the Colonial period, and Native Americans gave African-American Cavalry regiments the name “Buffalo Soldiers” during the western Indian War campaigns of the latter nineteenth century. African-American soldiers also participated in World War I and fought abroad. However, because of enduring racism, the U.S. Army did not allow African-Americans to fight enemy combatants during the initial years of World War II. As such, the U.S. Army assigned them to serve at Camp Lockett or similar camps in the United States (McDonough and Christenson 2009:7–8, 12; Manley et al. 2006:7.36–7.38).

While stationed at Camp Lockett, men would be assigned to patrols to protect the border or other important resources, such as the railroad. A significant portion of the camp consisted of training facilities. Additionally, the camp offered recreational activities, including a theatre, a chapel, an exchange, and two swimming pools. The Camp Lockett Troopers preformed cavalry shows, and traditional USO shows traveled through the camp to perform at a military-constructed outdoor venue, the Merritt Bowl. Reminiscent of the famous Hollywood Bowl, the amphitheater and

associated concrete stage building were built in early 1943 and used for stage shows and other forms of entertainment (Hinds 1985). Members of the U.S. Cavalry would also venture to San Diego by the truckload in search of entertainment during the weekends. Against regulation, the men would sometimes venture across the border to Mexico.

Hospital Phase (1944–1946)

In early 1944, the 4th Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 10th and 28th Regiments at Camp Lockett, was disbanded as a U.S. Cavalry unit and reassigned to non-combatant service units in North Africa and Italy (McDonough and Christenson 2009:12, Manley et al. 2006:8.58–8.74). The War Department decided to transform Camp Lockett from a U.S. Cavalry camp into the first U.S. Army convalescent hospital in the United States, Mitchell Convalescent Hospital. Activated on August 1, 1944, the hospital administered care to military patients whose health had improved enough to participate in educational and recreational rehabilitation programs.

Concurrently, a Prisoner of War (POW) camp was also established at Camp Lockett, and Italian POWs were transferred from Camp Haan Army Base in Riverside County (Hinds 1985). The hospital was located on the main post of former Camp Lockett, and the POWs were located on the east garrison, the former quarters of the 28th Regiment. However, not all buildings could be repurposed for either the hospital or the POW camp: “in its material conservation efforts, surveys...were instituted to raze old buildings no longer useful, and to use the materials for essential hospital construction” (McDonough and Christenson 2009:12–13, 13 quoted).

In order to support the hospital, the U.S. Army contracted Del Webb Construction Company, a Phoenix, Arizona, based firm, in March 1945 to build appropriate new facilities for the hospital. Extant buildings “were painted bright cheerful, pastel colors” (McDonough and Christenson 2009). Other alterations to extant buildings included the installation of a sprinkler system, indirect lighting, tile flooring, and the painting of interior spaces. Renovation halted in August 1945 and remained uncompleted for the remainder of the hospital’s operation. Approximately 400 buildings facilitated the *Hospital Phase* of the site’s use, some of which are evidenced by a series of buildings connected by raised and covered walkways at the southern portion of the current Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

The rehabilitation program at Mitchell Convalescent Hospital entailed educational and physical aspects that led to the installation of additional recreational facilities nearby. A wide range of indoor and outdoor sports activities were provided for physical reconditioning, including gymnastics, volleyball, boxing, wrestling, handball, badminton, basketball, shuffleboard, horseback riding (on former cavalry horses), golf, football, and even fishing and boating at a nearby lake (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

POWs and resident American servicewomen also played important roles in the Hospital Phase. The Italian, and later German, POWs contributed to the hospital’s day-to-day operations. They “worked in mess halls, warehouses, shops, and on the grounds and roads...[as] landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks.” Stone retaining walls, low stone walls alongside roadways, and other stone features evidence their impact on Camp Lockett’s landscape. In addition to the POWs, members of the Women’s Army Corps (WAC), or U.S. Army nurses, and civilian personnel worked at the hospital. The hospital contained an American National Red Cross outpost and also provided services to local residents in addition to serving rehabilitating U.S. Army men (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14; Manley et al. 2006:8.58).

The POW camp was closed in May 1946, and the United States Government declared the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital as a surplus property on June 19, 1946. The hospital closed shortly after, but the property remained government property until 1949, when leased land reverted back to its original owners which included the County. The Department of General Services also transferred approximately 40 acres to the Mountain Empire Unified School District and more than 600 additional acres to the County of San Diego in 1950 (McDonough and Christenson 2009:14).

Post-Camp Lockett (1950–1970)

In 1950, the County repurposed many of the buildings of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital for use as a juvenile detention center for boys named Rancho Del Campo. It was also referred to as the Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF). The facility had previously been located at an old Civilian Conservation Corps camp on Mount Woodson in Ramona. The institution provided a school program for boys between the ages of 15 to 17. The purpose of the facility was to provide an education, moral and physical strength, and skills that could be used in the job market upon release. According to a 1955 U.S. Senate report on juvenile delinquency in California, in addition to classroom instruction for completion of a high school diploma, the facility included lessons in animal husbandry, agriculture, plumbing, carpentry, photography, and auto shop. Some of these programs included building structures for use by the camp's occupants; most of these are in or near Chaffee Park and include barbecues, recreational facilities, and a drinking fountain. Projects constructed during this time emulated the mortar-and-fieldstone construction of the Camp Lockett period but are less skilled in their workmanship. The facility was in operation until 2015, when it was consolidated with Camp Barrett in Alpine due to a decline in enrollment.

2.2 Ownership History

The County acquired approximately 670 acres of property in Campo in 1950 from the Federal Government and approximately 39.1 acres of property in 1979 from the MEUSD. The property was improved with buildings that had been constructed by the military between 1941 and 1946, and additional structures constructed when the County Probation Department operated the Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility on a portion of the site between 1950 and 2015. Since 2015, use of the facilities has been transferred to other County departments, including a Department of Public Works road maintenance station, a Sheriff's substation, a Department of General Services maintenance station, a Department of General Services maintenance facility, a fire station, and employee housing. Other uses on County-owned property include a community center and senior center operating under leases.

On March 1, 2016, the Board approved the conveyance of approximately 167 acres of the Campo property at no cost to CLEEF. In July 2016, the Board of Supervisors approved the donation of approximately 123 acres of County-owned land (County Parcel Number 2016-0146) to MHCS, approximately 24 acres of County-owned land (County Parcel Number 2016-0147) to MEUSD, and the conveyance of approximately 100 acres of County-owned land (County Parcel Number 2016-0145) at no cost to the PSRM.

2.2.1 Camp Lockett Interest Group

Formalized in 2014, the Camp Lockett Interest Group (CLIG) is composed of Camp Lockett Event and Equestrian Facility (CLEEF), Pacific Southwest Railway Museum (PSRM), Mountain Empire

Historical Society (MEHS), Mountain Health and Community Services (MHCS), Motor Transport Museum (MTM), and the Mountain Empire Unified School District (MEUSD). These entities propose to use the property for the benefit of the public, provide additional community services to the Campo area residents, expand educational programs, and preserve the historic aspects of the area. The Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone will help create a vision for the Camp Lockett area, and guide implementation of the long-range goals and objectives for the site based on the Camp Lockett FMP prepared in 2007.

The following provides a brief overview of the six organizations that participate in CLIG:

- **CLEEF:** CLEEF is a nonprofit, volunteer-led organization formed by local citizens to operate an equestrian facility within a 167-acre portion of the southern region of the Master Plan and Overlay Zone area. CLEEF boards approximately five to 10 horses per week and has approximately 3,000 visitors per year.
- **PSRM:** PSRM is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of railroads as they existed in the Pacific Southwest. The organization houses over 80 pieces of railroad equipment, including steam and diesel locomotives, passenger cars, freight cars, and cabooses within their approximately 129-acre grounds located in the northwestern portion of Camp Lockett. The PSRM site currently includes the Campo Depot building, which functions as a train station and gift shop. PSRM has approximately 15,000 visitors per year and operates three passenger trains each Saturday and Sunday.
- **MEHS:** MEHS is a nonprofit historical society and museum located within the Gaskill Brothers' Stone Store Museum at the intersection of Forest Gate Road and SR 94. The museum is located within PSRM's boundaries. The building was a central hub of commerce, travel, and ranching from the 1860s to 1920s and currently acts as a museum that commemorates the history of the Gaskill Brothers. Current visitors to the site total between 1,500 to 2,000 per year.
- **MHCS:** MHCS is a nonprofit federally qualified health center that operates the Mountain Health Community Center in order to provide healthcare in the region and occupies approximately 122 acres within the Master Plan and Overlay Zone area. The clinic, located in the center of the MHCS Planning Area, provides services such as CalWIN applications for food stamps, MediCal, senior transport, emergency food boxes, and onsite senior lunches. There are 34 buildings and structures on the MHCS's property.
- **MTM:** The MTM is a nonprofit museum, founded in 1986, with the primary objective of educating the public by creating awareness of and appreciation for the development of the motor transport industry. The museum occupies approximately 3.98 acres within the Master Plan and Overlay Zone area. Currently, the MTM has approximately 100 visitors per month.
- **MEUSD:** The MEUSD encompasses over 660 square miles throughout the Mountain Empire region and includes two Pre-K through 8th grade elementary schools, two Pre-K through 5th grade elementary schools, two 6th through 8th grade middle schools, one high school, and an Alternative Education Program and Transition Program. The MEUSD Planning Area includes approximately 14 acres within the Master Plan and Overlay Zone area.

2.3 Records Search

A records search of the approximately 400-acre Master Plan and Overlay Zone area was conducted on September 22, 2017, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego, California, by ICF

archaeologist Nara Cox. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and built environment resources, as well as cultural resources studies that were performed in or within 1 mile of the Study Area. The results of this records search are outlined in ICF's companion technical report: *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone*. A summary of the records search is outlined below.

2.3.1 Previously Recorded Sites

There are 84 previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Master Plan and Overlay Zone area: 12 prehistoric sites, 28 historic sites, 3 multi-component sites, 1 isolate, and 40 built-environment resources. Of these, 13 have been recorded within the Development Area itself; 1 is a prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SDI-00083), and the other 12 are historic archaeological sites and built-environment resources.

A full list of previously recorded sites is included in Table 2-2 in ICF's *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone, San Diego County, California* (ICF 2019).

2.4 Review of Previous Investigations

Multiple previous cultural resource studies have undertaken within the vicinity of Camp Lockett. Per the records search mentioned above, 21 studies have been completed within 1 mile of the Master Plan and Overlay Zone. The earliest of these was conducted in 1979, the most recent in 2014.

Previous reports and investigations have been reviewed for potential to be used as comparative studies, sources for information about specific landscape design features at Camp Lockett, and guidance on significance thresholds. The previous investigations referenced in this report include the following documents:

- Camp Locket Rural Landscape Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form (2006)
- Camp Lockett California Historic Landmark form (2009)
- Camp Lockett Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Master Plan and Overlay Zone Draft Report (ICF 2019)

A full list of previous cultural resource studies is included on Table 2-1 in ICF's *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone, San Diego County, California* (ICF 2019).

2.5 Other Cultural Landscape Research

ICF cultural landscape specialists conducted in-depth property-specific research at the MEHS and various online repositories.

2.5.1 MEHS, Campo, California

In June 2019, ICF staff visited the MEHS to scan and photograph materials related to land use and development of Camp Lockett during World War II. Additional materials were photographed that provided context on the development of the site before and after World War II.

The completion reports, pamphlets, photographs, thesis excerpts, and newsletters that were scanned or photographed during the staff visit were used to inform the *Cultural Setting* and *Historic and Existing Conditions* sections of this report. Some dates are approximate. Online resources included:

- Historic aerial photographs (historicaerials.com)
- San Diego History Center online catalog (sandiegohistory.org)
- California Military Department's Military History and Museums Program (militarymuseum.org)

Although the current effort only involves conducting a constraints analysis of existing conditions to identify historic landscape features within the Study Area, future projects may require compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. These regulations recognize the public's interest in cultural resources and the public benefit from preserving them. These laws and regulations require analysts to consider how a project might affect cultural resources and take steps to avoid or reduce potential damage or destruction. A cultural resource can be considered any resource valued (culturally, scientifically, aesthetically, or religiously) by a group of people.

The project is subject to the rules and regulations that govern the treatment of cultural resources in California. If future projects within the historic resource require federal permits, funding, or permissions, they may be considered federal undertakings and would be required to be conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA is the primary mandate for governing projects under federal jurisdiction that might affect cultural resources. Similarly, a project undertaken by a public agency (state or local) or a private project classified as a discretionary action would be subject to environmental impact analysis pursuant to CEQA. This chapter summarizes the relevant cultural resources regulations that may apply to the property.

3.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires a federal agency, before beginning any undertaking, to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the action (16 United States Code 470f). The Section 106 process is presented in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 and consists of five steps:

1. Initiate the process by coordinating with other environmental reviewers, consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer, identifying and consulting with interested parties, and identifying points in the process for seeking input from the public and notifying the public of proposed actions;
2. Identify cultural resources and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility, resulting in the identification of historic properties;
3. Assess the effects of the project on historic properties;
4. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and interested parties regarding adverse effects on historic properties, resulting in a Memorandum of Agreement; and
5. Proceed in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement.

3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the primary regulation that guides the need for environmental review in California. The purpose of CEQA is to consider whether a project would result in adverse effects on the environment and whether any effects could be reduced or mitigated. Any projects undertaken by a public agency or any discretionary projects (i.e., projects that require the exercise of judgment or

deliberation by a public agency) performed by private parties are subject to the CEQA process. Under CEQA, historical resources are considered part of the environment and are therefore protected. Historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)) are defined as follows:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5024.1; Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1; Title 14, CCR, Section 4852), which parallel the NRHP criteria, but consider state and local significance.

Even in instances in which a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not identified in a historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that a resource is a historical resource, as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. If it is determined that a project would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then that project would have a significant effect on the environment.

3.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register) is composed of the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances and the County's General Plan, which include regulations and policies for cultural resources, as follows.

3.3.1 San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances

Chapter 6, *Resource Protection Ordinance*, of the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) defines cultural resources as:

- (o) "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites": Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
 - (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - (bb) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

- (2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- (3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
 - (aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
 - (bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

3.3.2 County of San Diego General Plan

The County of San Diego (County) General Plan (2011) supplements federal and state legislation with goals and policies that set the framework for local ordinances and regulations that aim to protect cultural resources.

The following goals and policies regarding are included under Chapter 5, *Conservation and Open Space Element*:

Goals and Policies

- **GOAL COS-7 Protection and Preservation of Archaeological Resources.** Protection and preservation of the County's important archeological resources for their cultural importance to local communities, as well as their research and educational potential.
- **COS-7.1 Archaeological Protection.** Preserve important archaeological resources from loss or destruction and require development to include appropriate mitigation to protect the quality and integrity of these resources.

The importance of archaeological resources must be evaluated from the perspective of the affected community, including local tribes, in addition to the definitions contained in the California Public Resources Code. Input from the affected community on the importance of cultural resources through the consultation process is important in determining what resources should be preserved and what constitutes appropriate mitigation.

- **COS-7.2 Open Space Easements.** Require development to avoid archeological resources whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to fully mitigate impacts to archaeological resources.

Avoidance of archaeological resources is normally achieved through the design of the development project in conjunction with the use of open space easements that protect the resources. If complete avoidance is not possible, other forms of mitigation, including data recovery excavations and the incorporation of archaeological features into the project design on a case-by-case basis may be appropriate. The determination of what constitutes adequate mitigation should be based on meaningful consultation with the affected community, including local tribes.

- **COS-7.3 Archaeological Collections.** Require the appropriate treatment and preservation of archaeological collections in a culturally appropriate manner.

The determination of what constitutes appropriate treatment and preservation of archaeological collections should be based on existing federal curation standards in combination with consultation with the affected community, such as the tribes. Many collections should be placed in a local collections curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79. The proper storage and treatment of these collections should also be based on consultation with the affected community, such as the tribes. In addition, existing federal and state law governs the treatment of certain cultural items and human remains, requires consultation, and in some circumstances, repatriation. The County is committed to conduct an inventory of collections it holds or are held by cultural resources consulting firms.

- **COS-7.4 Consultation with Affected Communities.** Require consultation with affected communities, including local tribes to determine the appropriate treatment of cultural resources.

Consultation should take place with the affected communities concerning the appropriate treatment of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, sacred places, traditional cultural properties, historical buildings and objects, artifacts, human remains, and other items. The County is required by law, Senate Bill 18 Protection of Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (SB-18), to consult with the appropriate tribes for projects that may result in major land use decisions including General Plans, General Plan Amendments, Specific Plans, and Specific Plan Amendment. In addition to these types of permits, it is County policy to consult with the appropriate tribes on all other projects that contain or are likely to contain, archaeological resources. Consultation may also include active participation by the tribes as monitors in the survey, testing, excavation, and grading phases of the project.

- **COS-7.5 Treatment of Human Remains.** Require human remains be treated with the utmost dignity and respect and that the disposition and handling of human remains will be done in consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and under the requirements of Federal, State, and County Regulations.

Human remains, including ancestral Native American remains, should be left undisturbed and preserved in place whenever possible. For most development permits, this is required by the County's Resource Protection Ordinance. In the event that human remains are discovered during any phase of an archaeological investigation, the requirements of State and local laws and ordinances, including notification of and consultation with appropriate tribal members, must be followed in determining what constitutes appropriate treatment of those remains.

- **COS-7.6 Cultural Resource Data Management.** Coordinate with public agencies, tribes, and institutions in order to build and maintain a central database that includes a notation whether collections from each site are being curated, and if so, where, along with the nature and location of cultural resources throughout the County of San Diego.

This database should be accessible to all qualified individuals while maintaining the confidentiality of the location and nature of sensitive cultural resources, such as archaeological sites. The County maintains a partnership with the local repository of the database, the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, which provides direct access by qualified County personnel to the database so that the information it contains may be used to design development projects to avoid cultural resources at an early point in the process.

- **GOAL COS-8 Protection and Conservation of the Historical Built Environment.** Protection, conservation, use, and enjoyment of the County's important historic resources.

- **COS-8.1 Preservation and Adaptive Reuse.** Encourage the preservation and/or adaptive reuse of historic sites, structures, and landscapes as a means of protecting important historic resources as part of the discretionary application process, and encourage the preservation of historic structures identified during the ministerial application process.

Historic buildings, objects, trails, landscapes and districts are important parts of the multi-cultural heritage of San Diego County and should be preserved for the future enjoyment and education of the County's diverse populations. Preservation and adaptive reuse of these resources should be encouraged during the planning process and an emphasis should be placed on incentives for preservation, such as the Mills Act property tax program, in addition to restrictions on development, where appropriate.

- **COS-8.2 Education and Interpretation.** Encourage and promote the development of educational and interpretive programs that focus on the rich multicultural heritage of the County of San Diego.

The County should continue to develop educational and interpretive programs that focus on the history of San Diego County, including but not limited to the important historical resources located on County parks, such as the Adobe at Rancho Peñasquitos and Rancho Guajome. Such programs should be for residents and visitors of all ages from all communities and should include docent and self-guided tours, interpretive signage, kiosks, informational pamphlets, books and other audio-visual materials.

Chapter 4

Guidelines for Determining Significance

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in the NRHP, CEQA, and the Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important. Cultural Landscapes are often classified as districts or sites.

4.1 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. According to the NRHP guidelines, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet any of the following criteria:

- **Criterion A.** A property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.
- **Criterion B.** A property is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.
- **Criterion C.** A property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D.** A property yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The NRHP requires that a resource not only meet one of these criteria, but also possess *integrity*. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey historical significance. The evaluation of a resource's integrity must be grounded in an understanding of that resource's physical characteristics and how those characteristics relate to its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define the integrity of a property: *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*.

Any adverse effect on a historic property is found when an activity may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of the historic property that render it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The alteration of characteristics is considered an adverse effect if it diminishes significant aspects of integrity. The assessment of effects on historic properties is conducted in accordance with the guidelines set forth in 36 CFR 800.5.

4.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The criteria used for determining CRHR eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service (NPS) for the NRHP. To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must demonstrate significance under one or more of the following criteria.

- **Criterion 1:** Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- **Criterion 2:** Resources associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- **Criterion 3:** Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting the significance criteria, a significant historic resource must possess integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA Section 15064.5b, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as follows:

1. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources, pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - c. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will affect an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study (IS) or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides the following:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the Project Area, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5);
 2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act; and
 3. San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but also at the local level. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria, as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource. A cultural resource is significant at the local level if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

This section introduces the NPS criteria for evaluating cultural landscapes and the standard guidance for specific property types. The concept of cultural landscapes, as understood in this country, was developed over a half-century ago, yet there is little state and local policy or guidance for the preservation or management of these resources. The NPS is the leader in providing direction and shaping the practice of the field. It has the largest repository of identified cultural landscapes in the United States.

5.1 Cultural Landscapes

The NPS defines a *cultural landscape* as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (Birnbaum 1994: 1).” They are distinct from architectural resources in that they often incorporate natural resources or systems as integral components. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, which are not mutually exclusive: historic designed landscapes, historic sites, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. They are generally classified as follows:

5.1.1 Historic Designed Landscape

A Historic Designed Landscape may be described as a design or work of art and be considered significant as:

- A conscious design and layout either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist that adheres to a design principle;
- A conscious design and layout by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition and that illustrates a high aesthetic value;
- Associated with a historically significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening or architecture; or
- Associated with a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

The most recognized examples of historic designed landscapes include parks and private estates or gardens. Parkways, campuses, and cemeteries may also fall under this landscape type.

5.1.2 Historic Site

An historic site can be a landscape that is significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. For example, a battlefield or U.S. President’s home might be best described as a historic site. Other examples may include sites associated with events that marked important moments in the civil rights or women’s suffrage movements, memorials or monuments dedicated to important persons in our shared history, or the site where a significant invention occurred.

5.1.3 Historic Vernacular Landscape

A vernacular landscape has typically been shaped over time through use. Vernacular landscapes are multilayered and can be significant for multiple associations. They reflect large cultural or social patterns in human behavior, from an individual level up to that of an entire community. This property type may be described as a landscape:

- Whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values;
- In which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; or
- In which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

Examples of vernacular landscapes include historic settlements or communities, land trusts or reservations, farmsteads, historic roadways, and industrial sites, such as a mill town or a system of canals.

5.1.4 Ethnographic Landscape

The NPS defines an ethnographic landscape as containing a variety of natural and/or cultural resources that are defined as heritage resources by a contemporary ethnic group (Page et al. 2009: 6–4). Sometimes ethnographic landscapes include archaeological sites or the potential for archaeological discovery. Examples include sacred religious sites, contemporary settlements, and massive geological structures that have been considered heritage resources by a particular ethnic group and continue to exist today, such as the Timbisha Shoshone community at Death Valley, and geological structures, like Devils Tower National Monument in Wyoming. The components that make up an ethnographic landscape may include characteristic plant or animal life, and the presence of cultural traditions, such as hunting, gathering, or religious ceremonies. A common challenge in identifying ethnographic landscapes is that their significance is not fully understood or recognized beyond the associated community that places ethnographic value on those landscapes, and they may require a more holistic approach involving nontraditional forms of outreach, investigation, and documentation.

5.1.5 Recognized Subtypes

Additional identification and classification of cultural landscape types has been undertaken by NPS and other federal agencies in recent years that has expanded this typology. Recognized subtypes of cultural landscapes that may be useful in understanding Camp Lockett include the following.

Rural Historic Landscapes

A rural historic landscape property is a subtype of the historic vernacular landscape. According to National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (McClelland et al. 1999), a rural historic landscape is:

A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and

natural features. Rural landscapes commonly reflect the day-to-day occupational activities of people engaged in traditional work such as mining, fishing, and various types of agriculture. Often, they have developed and evolved in response to both the forces of nature and the pragmatic need to make a living.

While small rural landscapes that have no buildings or structures are sometimes classified as rural landscape sites for the purposes of technical evaluation and documentation (e.g., an orchard), most rural landscapes have extensive acreage and contain a number of buildings, structures, or features and are often classified as historic districts. According to the NPS, “large acreage and a proportionately small number of buildings and structures differentiate rural historic landscapes from other kinds of historic properties” (McClelland et al. 1999:2).

Historic Military Landscapes

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory published *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach*, which defined this subtype as:

A historic military landscape is a military landscape that is significantly associated with historically important persons or events, or is an important indicator of the broad patterns of history, or represents a significant example of design or construction. For the purposes of the National Register, a historic military landscape is a category of property potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic site or district. To be eligible for nomination to the Register, a historic military landscape must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

The term “landscape” is commonly understood as spaces that are designed—parade fields or cemeteries, for example. On military installations this traditional usage is not sufficient because many installations include industrial or purely functional areas that are part of the landscape, but not so apparent. For example roadways, waterfronts, or storage areas are part of the landscape and should be included in the assessment. Therefore, if the installation to be evaluated is not rich with designed landscapes, these guidelines will still be useful in assessing the less obvious parts of the military landscape (Leochl et al., 1996:9).

5.2 Landscape Characteristics

Like all historical resources, cultural landscapes are identified by two qualifiers: significance in American history and integrity to a specific time period. Cultural landscapes convey their integrity through historic character expressed by the existence of character-defining features from the Historic Period. NPS guidance for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of cultural landscapes includes organization of the historic and existing features of a property into 13 landscape characteristics, which convey distinct tangible and intangible characteristics of the cultural landscape. Landscape characteristics provide a framework to evaluate and understand the human influence on the landscape to measure historic integrity (Page, Killion, and Hilyard 2009). Both the historic and current appearance of the cultural landscape is a unique combination of landscape characteristics that are the tangible evidence of the historic and current uses of the land (NPS Park Cultural Landscapes Program n.d.).

The following thirteen landscape characteristics may be documented in a cultural landscape study or inventory:

1. **Natural Systems and Features.** Material in nature that influenced historical development or use.

2. **Spatial Organization.** The historical three-dimensional arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.
3. **Cultural Traditions.** Practices that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials.
4. **Cluster Arrangements.** Historical pattern of aggregation in forms.
5. **Circulation.** Spaces, features, and materials that constitute historical systems for human movement.
6. **Topography.** Historical, human-created shape of the ground plane.
7. **Vegetation.** Historical patterns of human-influenced plants, both native and introduced.
8. **Constructed Water Features.** Historical constructed forms to contain or convey water.
9. **Land Use.** Historical activities that influenced development and modification.
10. **Buildings and Structures.** Three-dimensional constructs such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.
11. **Views and Vistas.** Features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed and controlled.
12. **Small Scale Features.** Discrete, historical elements that provide detail and diversity.
13. **Archeological Resources.** Historical ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts.

5.3 Cultural Landscape Evaluation Resources and Guidelines

NPS publications provide a framework for the evaluation of historical significance and a nuanced approach to historic integrity of cultural landscapes. NPS guidance and standards for the survey and evaluation methodology of cultural landscapes have been referenced from the following publications.

- **National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluations.*** Provides general guidance on the how to apply the National Register of Historic Places Criteria, define categories of historic properties, evaluate a property within its historic context, identify a property's significance type, apply criteria considerations, and evaluate the integrity of a property (Andrus and Shrimpton 1995).
- **National Register Bulletin 16a: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.*** Provides general guidance on how to submit a property for listing in the NRHP, with general instruction for completing each of the major sections of the National Register Registration Form and specific guidance for developing nuanced elements such as property description, statement of significance, and POS, among others (McClelland 1991).
- **National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes.*** This bulletin provides technical guidance for agencies and individuals in the successful preparation of nominations to the National Register and requests for determinations of eligibility for historic sites or districts known as rural historic landscapes (McClelland et al. 1999).

- The Secretary of Interior's ***Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes***. Illustrates how treatment options described in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties—preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction—can be applied to the unique qualities of cultural landscapes. This report provides commentary about the nuances of evaluating cultural landscapes in terms of change and continuity, relative significance in history, integrity and existing physical condition, geographical context, use, archaeological resources, natural systems, and management and maintenance (National Park Service 1996a).
- ***A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques***. Establishes the model for Cultural Landscape Report development, which includes site history, existing conditions, analysis, evaluation, treatment, and record of treatment. This resource offers particularly relevant guidance on crafting methodology, identifying landscape characteristics, documenting existing conditions, establishing a statement of significance, and assessing historic integrity (Page et al. 1998).
- ***National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide***. Offers instruction crafted for comprehensive inventory of cultural landscapes within the NPS system. Robust guidance on organization of survey data, writing statements of significance, evaluating integrity, and defining landscape characteristics. The information in this resource is transferable to cultural landscapes beyond NPS boundaries and applicable to Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape assessment (Page, Killion, and Hilyard 2009).
- ***Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes***. The preservation brief provides guidance on the protection of cultural landscapes. Its contents can be useful in determining appropriate treatment considerations. (National Park Service 1996b)

5.4 Field Methods

ICF carried out a cultural landscape field survey of Camp Lockett using the standard industry-accepted method for identifying and recording cultural landscape resources. This method consisted of an intensive-level pedestrian field survey to confirm existing conditions and inform historic integrity determinations. Access to some areas was limited due to safety concerns and private land ownership.

The purpose of the ICF team's field survey was to capture an inventory of the landscape features at Camp Lockett that are present and, by omission, those that have been lost to changes in the landscape over time. The inventory also included recordation of compatible and incompatible features that have been added to the site since the POS.

The cultural landscapes survey involved identifying and examining natural features and constructed built features within the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Area. From June 2 through June 5, 2019, historical landscape architect Shannon Sawyer and cultural landscape specialist Eleanor Cox conducted the survey. ICF archeologist Rachel Droessler accompanied the team on June 3, 2019, to confirm the locations of archeological resources. Data was collected digitally using the ESRI Collector App on an iPad and field conditions were recorded with digital photograph images and handwritten notes.

5.5 Landscape Assessment

The presence of landscape characteristics aid in understanding a landscape's cultural value (National Park Service n.d.). The presence of certain characteristics can help categorize the landscape; however, it is not necessary for a cultural landscape to contain every type of landscape characteristic.

Selected landscape characteristics, as appropriate for a given resource or landscape area, have been applied to organize and frame analyses of resources within the cultural landscape. The description of Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Area is organized under the following eleven landscape characteristics:

1. **Natural Systems and Features.** Material in nature that influenced historical development or use.
2. **Spatial Organization.** The historical three-dimensional arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.
3. **Cluster Arrangements.** Historical pattern of aggregation in forms.
4. **Circulation.** Spaces, features, and materials that constitute historical systems for human movement.
5. **Topography.** Historical, human-created shape of the ground plane.
6. **Vegetation.** Historical patterns of human-influenced plants, both native and introduced.
7. **Constructed Water Features.** Historical constructed forms to contain or convey water.
8. **Land Use.** Historical activities that influenced development and modification.
9. **Buildings and Structures.** Three-dimensional constructs, such as houses, barns, garages, stables, bridges, and memorials.
10. **Small Scale Features.** Discrete, historical elements that provide detail and diversity.
11. **Archeological Resources.** Historical ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts.

The following landscapes characteristics did not contribute to the development or functionality of Camp Lockett during its established POS and are therefore not addressed in this report: **Views and Vistas** and **Cultural Traditions**. The absence of these landscape characteristics does not mean they are not present on or near the property location, but that they did not contribute to Camp Lockett during its POS.

For each applicable landscape characteristic, ICF includes an inventory of features that are classified under the following four categories:

1. **Contributing.** Features that date to the property's POS and continue to convey the property's eligibility as a cultural landscape.
2. **Non-Contributing.** Features that do not date to the POS and do not contribute to the cultural landscape's eligibility as a resource.
3. **Non-Contributing Compatible.** Features that do not date to the POS but were constructed in a manner that is compatible with the historic-era cultural landscape.
4. **Unknown.** Features that cannot be dated to a specific period of construction at this time. These features are neither contributing nor non-contributing.

Chapter 6

Historic and Existing Conditions

This section includes a description of the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Area under applicable landscape characteristics. It is organized by Historic Condition and then Existing Condition in order to show how the landscape has changed over time. An inventory of features is provided under each landscape characteristic.

6.1 Natural Systems and Features

6.1.1 Historic Condition

The availability of water in the midst of mountainous desert allowed people to settle in the area of Camp Lockett long before the first Euro-American settlers arrived in the 1860s. The flat, cleared lands of former ranches adjacent to the developed core were used for drills and ceremonial grounds. The natural scrublands and mountainous regions surrounding the developed areas were then utilized for military training grounds, such as pistol and rifle ranges, where topographic changes and varied vegetative cover such as wooded underbrush, desert sand, and rocky outcroppings created optimal conditions. After the camp closed in 1949, ranchers once again took to working the land adjacent to the developed core.

Camp Lockett is located in the southcentral portion of San Diego County, within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The eastern half of the cultural landscape area is mountainous, while the western half and northern portion lies in relatively flat Campo Valley. The local landscape is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as the Double Peak area near San Marcos, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains, among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since metamorphosed into the hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was forming under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range. The entire Cultural Landscape area is underlain by this batholith, and granitic and gabbroic rocks are exposed as bedrock outcrops throughout the site. Gabbro outcrops occur in the western portion of the Master Plan and Overlay Zone Area and on the chaparral-covered knoll in the central portion of the Cultural Landscape Area where two large water tanks are located (Weber 1963).

Elevations in the Camp Lockett region range between approximately 2,560 feet AMSL at the northern edge of the developed core to approximately 2,800 feet AMSL at the hills in the southern portion of the Camp Lockett. The lower elevation areas form the end of a fairly large fertile valley, while the higher elevation areas are comprised of soil of disintegrated granite (Tadlock 1941).

Six main soil type series are found within Camp Lockett (USDA 2007):

1. Calpine series coarse sandy loams and Chino fine sandy loams are found along the edges of Campo Creek. Both of these soil types are well-drained alluvial soils derived from the surrounding eroding granite and found in alluvial fans.

2. A small singular area in the southwestern portion of Camp Lockett consists of Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes. Fallbrook rocky sandy loam is weathered from granodiorite and is well drained.
3. Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes (ToG), is found in the southern portion of Camp Lockett. This soil is weathered from steep slopes of granodiorite and is excessively drained (USDA 2007).
4. Soils in the La Posta series consist of somewhat excessively drained loamy coarse sands that formed in material weathered from granodiorite. These soils occur on mountainous uplands on slopes ranging from 5 to 50 percent (USDA 1973). La Posta loamy, coarse sand, ranging from 5 to 30 percent (LaE), is reported from Camp Lockett. This soil is known to occur on gently rolling hills on strongly dissected plateaus and terraces.
5. La Posta rocky, loamy, coarse sand, occurring on eroded slopes of 5 to 30 percent (LcE2), is also reported from Camp Lockett. This soil is known to occur on moderate to moderately steep slopes (USDA 1973).
6. Soils in the Mottsville series consist of excessively drained, very deep, loamy coarse sands that in some areas formed in sandy sediments transported from granitic rock, and in others in material weathered in place from granitic rock. These soils occur in valleys and on alluvial fans and have slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent (USDA 1973). Mottsville loamy, coarse sand, occurring on 0 to 2 percent slopes (MvA) and on 2 to 9 percent slopes (MvC), is reported from Camp Lockett. These soils occur on gentle to moderate slopes on alluvial fans and alluvial plains (USDA 1973).

Natural vegetation within Camp Lockett consists of 12 different communities and landcover types (as described in Holland 1986): big sagebrush scrub (including disturbed), chamise chaparral (including disturbed), coast live oak woodland (including open), disturbed habitat, disturbed wetland, granitic northern mixed chaparral (including disturbed), nonnative grassland, nonnative woodland, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood riparian forest – disturbed, southern willow scrub – disturbed, and urban/developed. The hillsides around Camp Lockett are dominated by chaparral communities, including chamise chaparral and granitic northern mixed chaparral. Chamise chaparral is a depauperate community dominated almost exclusively by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Granitic northern mixed chaparral, the most common native vegetation community at Camp Lockett, contains chamise, as well as a variety of leathery-leaved shrubs, including thick-leaved ceanothus species such as buckbrush (*C. greggii*) and whitethorn (*C. leucodermis*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), and desert scrub oak (*Quercus cornelius-mulleri*). In the alluvial valleys, vegetation transitions to big sagebrush scrub, dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and then coast live oak woodlands, dominated by interior coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *oxydenia*). Mountain Riparian areas are astatic communities affected by floods, drought, and grazing, and contain rapid-growing, disturbance-adapted trees such as willows (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). This riparian community is present along Campo Creek, where Old Highway 94 and the railroad were constructed adjacent to the creek. Open coast live oak woodlands are sensitive uplands habitats with canopies that are widely separated from each other. Dense coast live oak woodlands also comprise mature oaks reaching over 50 feet in height, yet with canopies connected to each other, such as in Chaffee Park (see Figure 3).

The Cultural Landscape Area is located within the Tijuana Watershed. The closest source of freshwater is Campo Creek, an intermittent water source that bisects the western Cultural

Landscape Area boundary. It is the primary channel for surface water drainage and flows in a generally southwestern direction, with a drainage area of 85 square miles. With no significant sources of groundwater present underlying the area, surface water was used as the water source for many people, and transferred from the regional reservoirs. Campo Creek served as the water supply for early pioneers and ranchers, allowing settlement in the area. The creek maintained a good flow even during dry periods, which was unusual to find in the semi-arid region. Settlers were drawn to the constant water source; yet, due in part to the low permeability of the area's soils, the creek was known to overflow during heavy rains. Major floods occurred in 1916 and 1937. The military was aware of these conditions, and thus constructed an extensive system of water conveyance and drainage features to control the water (Tadlock 1941).

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. This climate aided in the establishment of early ranching land uses. The closest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) climatological station is in San Diego, California. Although Camp Lockett is only about 40 miles east of downtown San Diego, the climatological data for San Diego will differ due to San Diego's location on the coast at elevation of 13 feet, whereas Camp Lockett is located in the Laguna Mountains at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The highest recorded temperature at the Campo weather station was 111 degrees Fahrenheit during the month of September. Lowest temperature was 10 degrees Fahrenheit during month of January. Average precipitation at the Campo weather station is 14.85 inches, most falling during the winter. Average snowfall is 0.5 inches, with highest recorded snowfall at Campo station measuring 14 inches in January 1949.

6.1.2 Existing Condition

Today, the geomorphology of the site has not substantially changed. The topography and hydrology of the site remains as it did historically. The overall character of the surrounding scrubland and rolling hills contributes to the overall setting dominated by the horizon. A number of geologic features and rock outcroppings are prominent in the landscape and in viewsheds, such as Cameron Peak and Castle Rock (See Figures 6 & 7).

The site's surrounding landscape today conveys the rural setting of Camp Lockett. The public and private lands to the south are composed of a mixture of coast live oak woodland and chamise chaparral habitats. The hillsides to the north, east, and west are primarily chaparral communities (see Figure 4). Ranchland is found north of the historic site. Southern coast live oak riparian habitat is found along the northern boundary, along Campo Creek.

Natural features near the developed core are extant from the POS. Dense coast live oak woodlands are extant in Chaffee Park, and open coast live oak woodlands are extant in the historic Main Post area and the area surrounding the Ferguson Ranch House. Oak trees, especially those located in Chaffee Park, are suffering from the Goldspotted Oak Borer, a beetle which prefers large, mature oak trees. The trees are rapidly dying due to damage from the beetle. Other notable features include the low-growing vegetated area where CLEEF is currently located and, historically, where the mounted parade ground and mounted obstacle course were sited. What appears as a dry creekbed (unnamed) extends from Forrest Gate Road, south of the running track, northeast to Shannon Road, with a spur channel in the CLEEF area.

A thick understory of mustard has seeded and spread throughout the disturbed areas of the developed core, such as surrounding, and on top of, foundation slabs (see Figure 8). This invasive species grows profusely and produces chemicals that prevent the germination of native plants.

6.1.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Location in the Campo Valley, a relatively flat area suitable for development amidst mountainous surroundings.
- Campo Creek, running through the western portion of the Cultural Landscape Area along Old Highway 94 and northwest of the railroad (Figure 9).
- Dense coast live oak woodlands in Chaffee Park (Figure 5).
- Open coast live oak woodlands throughout the developed core of the site near Ferguson Ranch House and in the historic Main Post area (private ownership) (Figure 3).
- Chaparral communities in the hillsides around Camp Lockett, including chamise chaparral and granitic northern mixed chaparral (Figure 4).
- Granitic and gabbroic rocks are exposed as bedrock outcrops throughout Camp Lockett and sometimes used for building (Figure 6).

Non-Contributing Features

- An understory of mustard found in the disturbed areas of the developed core (Figure 8).

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- Dry creekbed (unnamed)



Figure 3. Chaffee Park – 1940

This 1940s image shows the coast live oak trees in Chaffee Park and their extension into the Main Post on the left of the photo. Source: MEHS Archives..



Figure 4. Chaparral Communities Located on the Hillsides Surrounding the Developed Core.
This photo represents the vegetation near the water tanks east of the historic stables area. Source: ICF
June 2019.



Figure 5. Dense Coast Live Oak Woodland in Chaffee Park
Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 6. View Looking East from Sheridan Road
Toward natural boulder outcropping adjacent to swimming pool. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 7. View from CLEEF Camping Area Looking West Toward Castle Rock.
Note low-growing vegetation with oak trees. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 8. Expanse of Mustard in Disturbed Areas

Photo in civilian workers housing complex. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 9. Campo Creek

Photo of Campo Creek with SR 94 bridge near Gaskill Brothers Stone Store. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.2 Spatial Organization

6.2.1 Historic Condition

The developed core of Camp Lockett was laid out to fit the topographical constraints of the site. The camp was established between the Laguna Mountains to the north, the Campo Indian Reservation to the east and part of the north, the Hauser Mountains to the west, and the U.S.–Mexican border to the south. The nearest town was Jacumba, approximately 22 miles directly east.

The spatial organization of Camp Lockett is based on three phases of U.S. military plans during World War II, resulting in a formal layout. The developed core of the camp was organized around existing circulation routes and the natural topography of the area. The San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad and Old Highway 94 passed through the site in an eastern/western direction, curving northward near the site. County Road 767 extended southward from Old Highway 94, approximately 1.3 miles to the international border, and was a vestige from pre-World War II days, when ranchers moved cattle across the border. As such, Camp Lockett’s developed core was oriented north/south with the railroad, with Old Highway 94 creating the northern edge, County Road 767 defining the western edge, the mountains on the east creating the eastern edge, and the Mexican border to the south. The layout of the built features responded to the topography, in terraced clusters as the grade increased eastward.

The developed core constructed between 1941–1943 contained clusters that were organized by function, including the entrance, barracks, administration area, stables, two gas stations, main post, stockade, and the hospital (see Figure 10). There were also nearby parade grounds composing expansive open areas that were formerly ranchlands. Recreational facilities such as pools, ball fields, and the Merritt Bowl, were generally nestled in areas surrounded by rock outcroppings and trees. Chaffee Park, an approximately 6-acre park in the southern half of the developed core, had a bandstand and shade from the preserved dense coast live oak woodlands. Outside the developed core were utilities: the incinerator, water and sewage treatment plant, and arms training areas, such as rifle and pistol ranges, hand grenade training areas, infiltration course, and a mock village. In 1944, the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital and POW camp were established on the site, arranged within the already established spatial organization of development.

The developed core and greater Camp Lockett lands varied from a sense of open to enclosed spaces. The developed core included areas that ranged from a sense of enclosure due to a density of mature trees, to those with a sense of openness in areas with rows of buildings that were sparsely vegetated and without tree cover (Figure 3). The Chaffee Park oak grove was the most prominent vegetative feature within the developed core. The mature grove of Coast Live Oak trees was carefully avoided and preserved during planning and construction of Camp Lockett. There was a vertical demarcation in the developed core as the circulation routes were designed to encircle topographically as the grade increased eastward, and the buildings within these looped routes were built on increasing terrace grades. However, as the larger Camp Lockett lands were used for border security, long horizontal lines for viewing would have been necessary. Wide, open horizons dominate the landscape in the southern part of the site and where ranches had previously cleared the land.

6.2.2 Existing Condition

- Spatial organization of the site today is defined by the relationship between the natural topography, vehicular streets, and building clusters, and the arrangement of buildings and

landscape features in each cluster. Historic circulation routes and the remaining buildings understood through either standing buildings or in the form of their foundation slabs, still convey the general spatial arrangement and movement through space during the Historic Period.

- The development of the site is still concentrated in the historic core, bounded by cleared ranch lands, the railroad, and SR 94 on the northern end, and extending in a north/south orientation within the valley between rolling hills of chaparral communities to the east and west. This arrangement and proximity of views of nearby natural landscapes continues to offer the sense of openness similar to the Historic Period.

The removal of buildings has impacted the developed core's spatial organization, especially within the stables area and the 28th Cavalry development. Yet circulation features, terraced grading, and foundation slabs and associated features help convey the overall organization of these areas. The developed area between the remaining stables and hospital area, retains a greater percentage of standing buildings and other key components from the Historic Period such as circulation, vegetation, small scale features, and foundation slabs that demonstrate the overall organization of the historic site. Historic oak groves are still found within Chaffee Park and the main post area. Overall, there has not been extensive incompatible new development within the site, except within the 28th Cavalry cluster located approximately 1-mile northeast of the main post, where a contemporary housing subdivision development was built, and the contemporary Border Patrol facilities in the triangle parcel along Forrest Gate Road, which historically only included a drainage ditch feature.

6.2.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- The north/south orientation of the developed core's spatial organization.
- The system of circulation loops and defined clusters based on function and topography (see Appendix B: Camp Lockett Period Plan for an illustration of the circulation loops).
- The ranchland and open space that define the areas to the north and south of the developed core.
- The chaparral communities that define the east and west of the developed core (Figure 11).
- Location of utilities (incinerator, water treatment) at the periphery of the developed core (see Appendix B: Camp Lockett Period Plan for an illustration that shows the locations of utilities).

Non-Contributing Features

- N/A

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- N/A

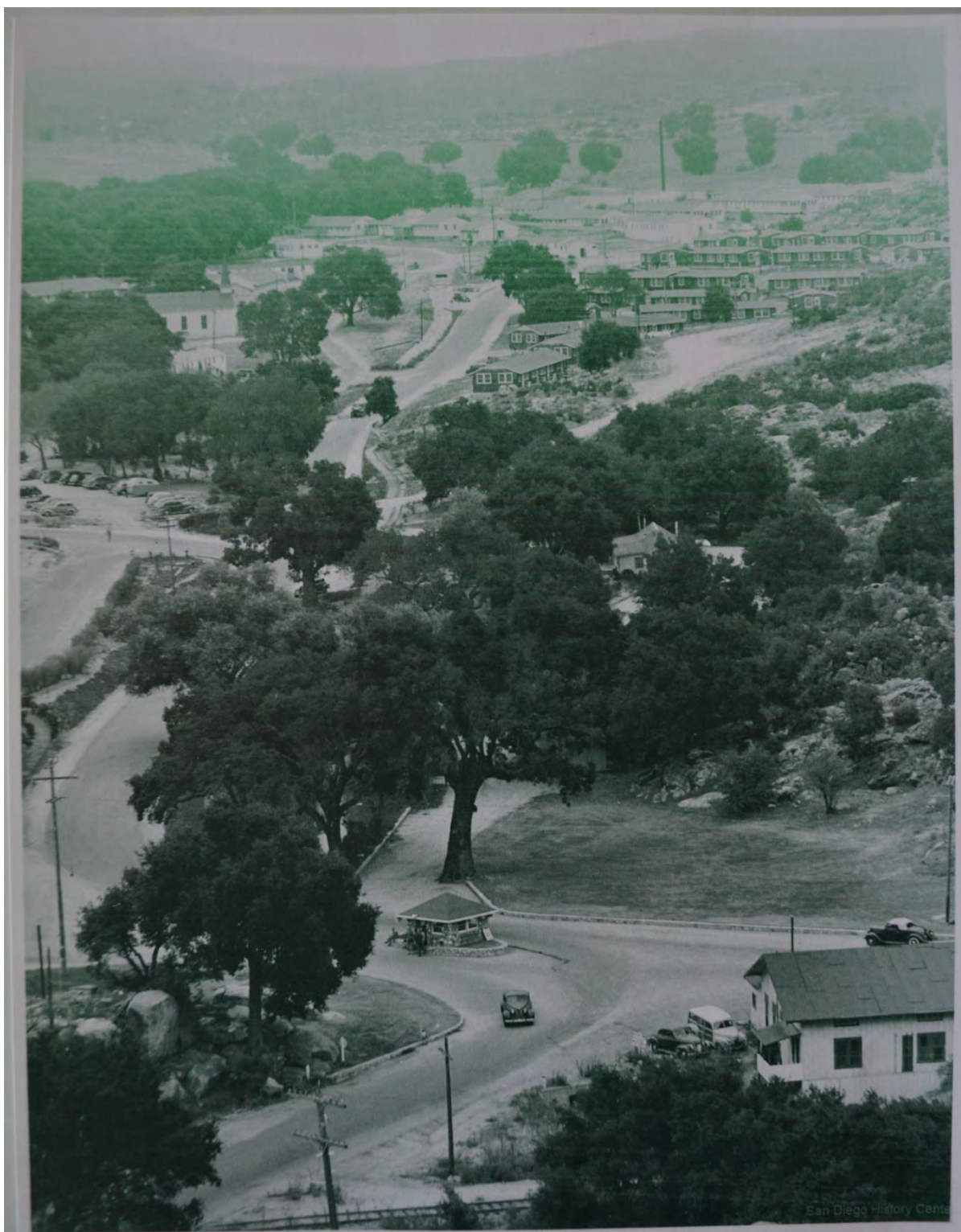


Figure 10. Civilian Housing, Main Post

This image, looking south from the entrance area, shows the civilian workers housing complex on the right side of the photo and the Main Post area to the left of the photo. Source: MEHS Archives.



Figure 11. Chaparral Communities Define East and West of Developed Core

This photo shows the natural chaparral vegetative communities lining the west side Forrest Gate Road across from the U.S. Border Patrol facilities. The combination of natural topography increasing and vegetative communities defines the edge of the developed core in this area. View looking northwest.

Source: ICF June 2019.

6.3 Cluster Arrangement

6.3.1 Historic Condition

Camp Lockett contains six clusters that are associated with the Historic Period of development. The clusters include areas of development and use composed of tight arrangements of buildings, structures, and vegetation, or cleared open lands with fewer built features. The following describes the clusters from north to south.

Ranch Lands

The ranch lands cluster includes the cleared former ranch lands located in the northwest part of site. The U.S. Army leased the lands for use as the Mounted Parade Ground No. 2, as it was already flat, cleared, and optimal for use for drills, reviews, and ceremonies. The Mounted Parade Ground No. 2 was utilized once the 28th Cavalry development was constructed during the Expansion Phase. The historic boundary of the greater 7,000-acre Camp Lockett base did not include what is today called Cameron Corners, where the Dewey Store was located. During the Hospital Phase of Camp Lockett between 1944–1946, a nine-hole golf course was constructed in the field north of the Cameron home between the railroad and SR 94 (Hinds 1985).

28th Cavalry Development

The 28th Cavalry development cluster includes the development built in 1942 for the 28th Cavalry located in the northeast section of the developed core, north of the stables and east of the railroad. The cluster was comprised of two looped roads with buildings in the center of the loops and to the south and west. It serviced the full cavalry, with administration buildings, officer's area, chapel, motor pool, post exchange, infirmary, barracks, classrooms, swimming pool, and a gas station. There was a gas chamber training area located southeast of the cluster. The Italian and German POW camp was located in this cluster, where they built a religious shrine in a rock outcropping. The POW camp was active between 1944–1946.

Stables

The stables cluster includes the central area of the site that had rows of stables and corrals, including veterinary services. This large expanse of land housing nearly 3,000 horses during the Historic Period was divided into three clusters and separated by Sheridan Drive and Custer Road. The western cluster of stables aligned with Sheridan Drive in rows: three rows wide by six deep, with a veterinary area sited near the railroad. The cluster located east of Sheridan Drive and west of Custer Road included a more informal layout of stables and corrals for the 28th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, and the 4th Cavalry brigades. It also included the Merritt Bowl at the center of the cluster. The northeast cluster, located east of Custer Road, was used by the 28th Cavalry.

Each stable cluster included complexes of two to four stables with features for the upkeep of the health and safety of the horses, including a hayshed, blacksmith shop, and picket lines. They were bounded by communal wood-fenced corrals with concrete water troughs and hay feeders (Manley et al. 2006:28). The lower stables area and half of the upper stables area were built first, while the northeastern stables were built later for the 28th Cavalry expansion. The first phase included 25 cream-colored stables to house 1,624 horses. The second phase included 24 olive-drab painted stables (Hinds 1985).

The cluster also includes the San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad and associated features. On the eastern side of the cluster, two water tanks and dirt roads are located within the chaparral-covered hillsides.

Western Wing

The western wing cluster includes an east/west-oriented segment of land connected to the entrance area of the historic developed core and extending west approximately 1 mile. The entrance area intersection includes features that pre-date both World War II and those constructed during the Historic Period. The entrance area included the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store, the Trading Post, Campo Hotel (which was used as the Officer's Club during the Camp Lockett era), the main gate to the camp, and local-granite low walls and the terminus of the main drainage ditch. Several parallel features merged here from north to south, including the Old Campo Wagon Road, Campo Creek, the San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad, and Old Highway 94. The incinerator and the sewage treatment plant were constructed along Old Highway 94.

Camp Lockett Southern Developed Cluster

The Camp Lockett southern developed cluster includes the most densely constructed areas of Camp Lockett. This cluster includes all the developed area south of the stables and north of the Mounted Parade Ground No. 1 and the mounted obstacle course, as well as the Ferguson Ranch House.

Circulation loops within the area divide the main cluster into smaller clustered loops based on function and topography, as the grade increased eastward. Smaller clusters included the Main Post, Quartermaster area, 10th Cavalry barracks area, civilian workers housing area, Chaffee Park, hospital area, and headquarters. Sections of this cluster were developed during all three phases of construction. The northern section, including the Main Post, 10th Cavalry motor pool area, Quartermaster area, 10th Cavalry barracks area, Chaffee Park, and the first three wards of the hospital were built during the Mobilization Phase. The civilian workers housing area and the headquarters area, including the Southern Land Frontier Sector and 4th Cavalry Brigade area located on the southern section of the cluster, were added during the Expansion Phase, along with associated circulation routes. The hospital area was expanded during the Hospital Phase.

Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course

The mounted parade ground/mounted obstacle course cluster includes the cleared, generally flat area south of the hospital area that extends to where Forrest Gate Road curves eastward. During the Historic Period, the U.S. Army took advantage of this open landscape for the use as a mounted obstacle course and for drills and ceremonies at the Mounted Parade Ground No. 1 (see Figure 13). In March 1942, a 10-obstacle course for mounted cavalry covering 1.25 miles was constructed on the western edge of the open field. The mounted parade ground was a clear, open field on the eastern edge of this cluster utilized for dismounted drill.

6.3.2 Existing Condition

Ranch Lands

Following World War II, the ranch lands returned to active ranching land use. It remains a flat and open landscape, dominated by the horizon. The Campo-Moreno Village Library is adjacent to the Campo High School and Hillside Junior/Senior High School located on the west side of SR 94 (Figures 12, 14).

28th Cavalry Development

The 28th Cavalry development cluster, located northeast of the developed core, is no longer readily apparent due to the removal of most of the historic features and the addition of a noncompatible suburban development. The primary historic circulation features of the cluster remain (Custer Road, Hampton Road, Beauregard Road) and some archeological features, such as building foundation slabs, remain, but few structures remain. The Italian POW shrine, built into the boulder outcropping on the west side of the cluster, remains extant, although with a replica statue (Figure 12).

Stables

Most of the stables, corrals, and associated small scale features have been removed within this cluster. Regardless, the general spatial organization can still be derived from the extant historic circulation patterns, a small cluster of four stables that remain west of Sheridan Road, some foundation slabs and walls remain, and the area overall remains an open landscape covered widely with mustard, and without expansive new development. Some of the open landscape, especially east of Sheridan Road, includes private residences with ranches. The northernmost baseball field near the community building was historically located in the stables area (Figure 12).

Western Wing

Overall, the western wing cluster remains intact. The approximately 1-mile-long extension west of the main developed core is varied in its topography, with rock outcroppings intermixed in the native chaparral community. The incinerator and sewage treatment plant are prominent features within the cluster. The Old Campo Wagon Road is evident as a road trace north of the Campo Creek and the San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad. SR 94 remains intact, providing access to the incinerator and sewage treatment plant. The Gaskill Brothers Stone Store today houses the store, offices, and museum of the MEHS, and the historic trading post is today used as the Campo Green Store. Local-granite low walls and the terminus of the main drainage ditch are prominent features in the entrance area. Various types of signage clutter the entrance area. The spatial organization of the entrance area was altered when SR 94 was modified, extending south through the entrance area and westward parallel to the other linear features along their southern edge. The re-alignment of SR 94 after World War II appears to have required the removal of a portion of a granite rock formation. A portion of Old Highway 94 is maintained to provide access to utilities (Figure 12).

Camp Lockett Southern Developed Cluster

The Camp Lockett southern developed cluster is divided into several smaller sections defined by the historic looped circulation routes. Some of the smaller sections remain largely intact, while others have undergone the extensive removal of features such as buildings and structures. There are few new buildings within this cluster; the occupied buildings are largely historic buildings from Camp Lockett. Small scale features, such as the flagpole and extensive rock walls, are extant, and drainage features are densely found in this cluster (Figure 12). Overall the historic spatial organization of the cluster is readily apparent due to the density of those features that are extant, including:

- The Main Post area is under private ownership, yet there appears to be a high density of historic features within the area.
- The historic 10th Cavalry motor pool area was located in the area below the community building and auditorium to the west and housed the fleet of vehicles that were dispatched when needed and included motor repair and wash rack buildings. Today, the area is used as the Little Padres Baseball Fields. West of the northernmost baseball diamond is a cleared area with compacted soil where the vehicles would have parked.
- The historic Quartermaster area is today occupied by U.S. Border Patrol facilities, a feed store, and private ownership occupying historic buildings. The Quartermaster warehouses foundation slabs are in rubble form.
- The 10th Cavalry barracks area has a limited number of extant buildings. The standing buildings on the terraces east of Moore Road are used as private residences today. Most of the other buildings in this area were demolished, but extant remnant foundation slabs, walls, and/or walls convey their spatial organization.
- The civilian workers housing area has retained its spatial arrangement as a cluster of 17 buildings with three vehicular entrances from Forrest Gate Road. The three dormitories for single men and women located north of the cluster have been demolished. Ornamental vegetation and small scale features, such as clothes lines and garden borders, can be seen throughout the cluster; however, it is unknown whether these features date to the Historic Period or the Rancho Del Campo era.

- Chaffee Park remains an open park with dense coast live oaks in the center. The main ditch continues to pass through the center of the park. The bandstand has been removed. Small scale features dating from the Rancho Del Campo era are located in the park, such as white painted rock borders and other rock features, such as a fountain and grill.
- The hospital area is dense with features, some small scale features most likely date to the Rancho Del Campo era, such as a birdbath. The raised walkways are extant. Several species of trees provide a shaded area.
- The headquarters area between Wheeler Road and Shannon Road has several building foundation slabs and walls present but no extant buildings.
- The Ferguson Ranch House has been restored, and two monuments have been erected on the west side of the structure. Extensive circulation routes extend eastward connecting to contemporary residential compounds.

Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course

Although this cluster is no longer used for a parade ground or obstacle course to train mounted cavalry, the area does retain its open and unenclosed feeling with a low groundcover and has an equestrian training course. Owned by CLEEF, equestrian arenas and limited horse camping have been added onsite. Additionally, new unpaved circulation routes have been constructed and lined with trees. As these trees are still newly planted, they do not change the character of the open landscape, yet as they grow and mature, and if more trees are added, this assessment will need to be reconsidered (Figures 12, 15).

6.3.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- The flat, cleared, and generally open character of ranch lands cluster (Figure 14).
- The stables cluster is spatially understood through four extant buildings, and several foundation remnants, extant circulation features, and apparent grading/terracing.
- The western wing cluster.
- Southern developed core cluster:
 - Main Post area
 - Quartermaster area
 - Civilian Worker Housing area
 - Chaffee Park area
 - Hospital Complex area
 - Ferguson Ranch House area
- The generally flat, open character of the landscape in the Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course cluster (Figure 15).

Non-Contributing Features

- New suburban housing development in the 28th Cavalry cluster.

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- N/A

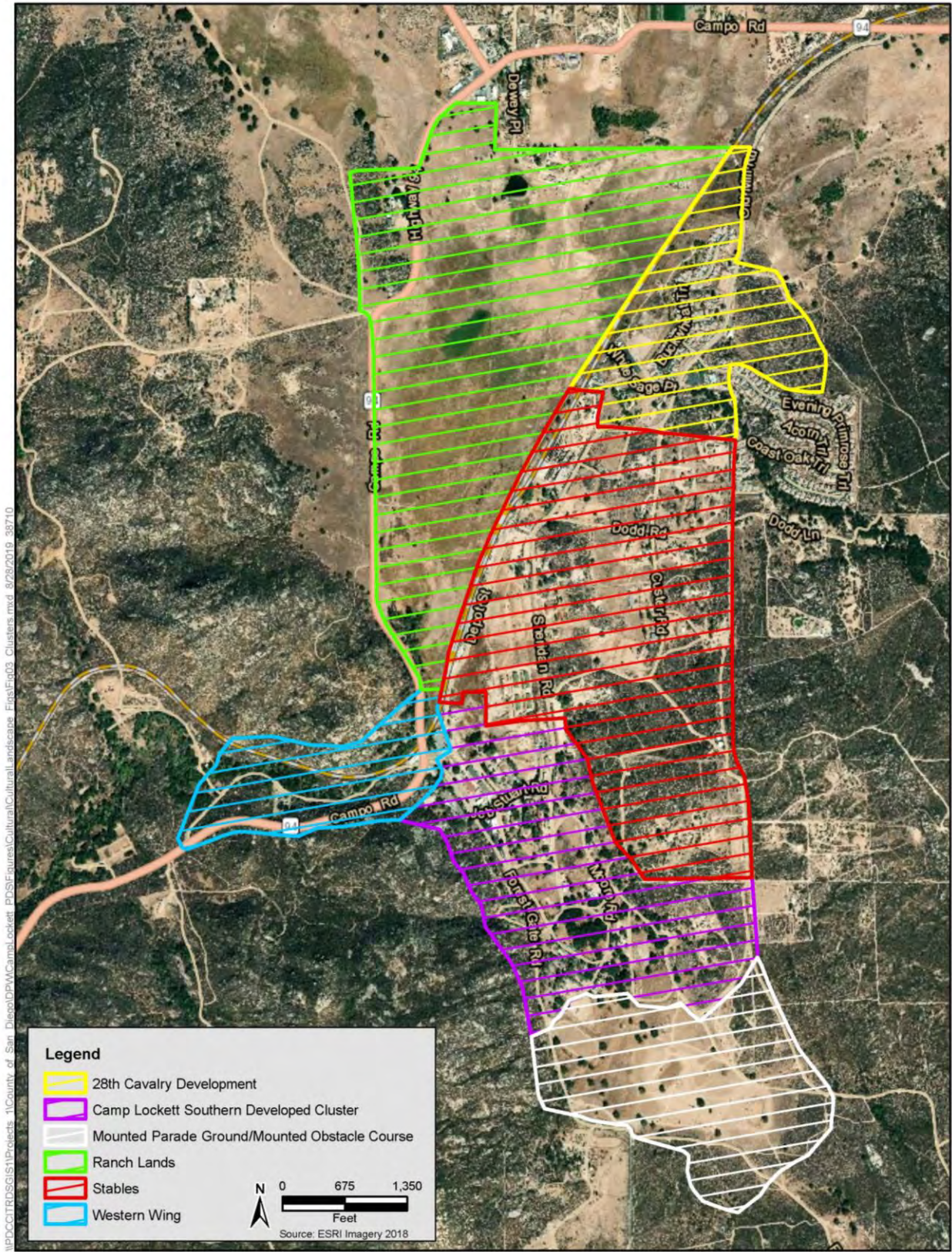


Figure 12. Map of Camp Lockett Cluster Arrangement



Figure 13. Mounted Troops at Parade Grounds

This photo shows mounted troops during a review at one of the mounted parade grounds in pre-World War II ranchlands. Source: MEHS Archives 1988.



Figure 14. Flat, Cleared, Generally Open Character of Ranch lands Cluster

The ranch lands are shown in the middle of this picture, with the chaparral vegetation and railroad in the foreground and the mountains in the background. View looking west. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 15. Generally Flat, Open Character of Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course Cluster

The generally flat, open character of the landscape has been retained in the Mounted Parade Ground/Mounted Obstacle Course cluster, where CLEEF facilities are seen today. View looking west.
Source: ICF June 2019.

6.4 Vegetation

6.4.1 Historic Condition

Neatly maintained lawns and formally trimmed shrubs were traditionally found at U.S. Army posts throughout the country, reflecting the inherent order typically associated with the military. However, evidence was not found of written documentation from the U.S. Army for the establishment of vegetation within Camp Lockett (see Figure 16). The 1941 Completion Report by the U.S. Army Constructing Quartermaster at the conclusion of the first phase of construction did not show photos of planted groundcover within the developed core of Camp Lockett. Rather, the areas near buildings that would usually be seeded were simply unvegetated, graded soil. The photos showed these areas either with vehicular track marks or with vehicles parked in these areas. Later photos from the Hospital Phase show areas in the developed core, such as near the flagpole and within the hospital complex with a traditional military post landscape character of seeded grass (see Figure 17) (Tadlock 1941).

A 1988 publication, *A Picture Parade, Camp Lockett*, illustrates various areas of Camp Lockett, using historic photos and brief captions. There is a photo of the front of a chapel with a low groundcover that was not vegetated in the 1941 Completion Report photos. It is possible that the collection of 1941 photos were taken prior to seeding, and the areas were seeded during the Expansion Phase. Other photos from the 1988 publication show newly planted trees, foundation plantings, and low groundcover in the hospital area. Another historic photo of the Main Post area circa the Hospital Phase shows a pair of shrubs flanking an entrance. Although written documentation verifying this planting was not found, these photos reveal there was limited vegetation established during the Hospital Phase. (MEHS Archives).

There were three parade grounds at Camp Lockett: two mounted and one dismounted. The parade grounds may have been seeded based on traditional treatment in military bases, allowing troops space for drill, review, and ceremonies. Seasonal dust and mud due to such consistent use would have made conditions difficult if the area were not planted. The U.S. Army often established rye grass and planted trees along the perimeter of parade grounds. Historic photos of Camp Lockett

show the parade grounds with a general rye grass groundcover appearance. Since the parade grounds were sited on former ranchlands, the groundcover seen in historic photos may be vegetation established from previous crops or a mixture of previous crops and some seeding. There is no written or photographic evidence that trees were planted along their perimeters (MEHS Archives 1988).

Historic photos also show that the military preserved established mature live oaks throughout the main post, at the entrance area, and in the parade ground areas. The mature live oaks in Chaffee Park and around other recreation areas were utilized during the Military era to provide shade.

Seventeen buildings located on the west side of Forrest Gate Road were constructed for civilian workers and their families during the Expansion Phase of Camp Lockett. Because this complex was used by civilians and their families, and because the layout of the complex was reflective of a more residential character, there may have been more leniency in what they were allowed to plant in the lands immediately surrounding the buildings, as opposed to elsewhere in the camp. They likely used this area like residential yards.

6.4.2 Existing Condition

The existing planted vegetation reflects mostly the post-war period of use. Various species of introduced vegetation is located within the developed clusters, yet predominantly consists of species of pine (*Pinus spp.*) and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees.

Within the open space that was not intentionally planted, vegetation consists of several communities discussed in further detail in Section 6.1, *Natural Systems and Features*, of this report. Within the historically developed areas where buildings have been removed and other disturbed areas such as the yards within the civilian workers housing complex, mustard has widely overtaken the understory.

Rows of Trees

As noted above, evidence was not found of written documentation from the U.S. Army establishing vegetation within Camp Lockett. Historic photographs and historic aerials also confirm that planted lines or rows of trees were not associated with the Historic Period (MEHS Archives). Today, planted rows of trees are present within the historic developed core of Camp Lockett, north of Chaffee Park (see Figure 20). Most rows of trees were planted with species of pine (*Pinus spp.*) or black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). There are some rows of cottonwood trees (*Populus deltoides*) located in the floodplain areas. The date of their planting is unknown at this time. Prior to removal or changes to the tree rows, it is recommended that tree core samples are taken to confirm a more precise planting date. Rows of trees can be typically planted for several reasons: as windbreaks, as aesthetic features, to mark a boundary, or as an alignment. While the intent of the rows of trees in the developed core today is unknown, several of them align with historic circulation features, as noted below:

- A line of black locust trees creates an east/west row that aligns with the northernmost corral in the 10th Cavalry stable area west of Sheridan Road.
- A row of cottonwood trees lines Depot Street in front of a private residence lot toward the north side of the PSRM land.
- A row of willow trees lines the curved section of Depot Street near the entrance of PSRM lands and near the historic Quartermaster warehouses (rubble foundations).

- A line of black locust trees creates an east/west row between two Little Padres baseball fields that generally matches the historic alignment of where the stables area terminated, and the 10th Cavalry motor pool area began. The row of trees follows the general alignment of a historic road that was located between these two areas.
- Two rows of trees, one of pine and the other black locust trees, line the east side of Sheridan Road in the developed core. The locust trees are located north of the pool and community building, and the pine tree row is located in front of the Sheriff's Office building.
- Several rows of trees, including pine and black locust trees, align historic routes in the Quartermaster area, including along Jeb Stuart Road.
- A row of black locust trees lines the edge of the basketball court in the rear, southwestern corner of the hospital complex.
- Black locust trees line some of the covered walkways within the hospital complex, including the most northeastern walkway, near the entrance.
- A row of cottonwood trees lines the rear (east side) of the middle-1970s era building on the east side of Chaffee Park.

Post-World War II Period Vegetation

Vegetation that can be confirmed to have been planted after the Historic Period includes:

- Eucalyptus trees within the historic flagpole triangle. Photos from the Historic Period reveal that the area near the flagpole did not have any vegetation except for a native coast live oak tree located across from Pershing Road, on the northeast corner of the theater (MEHS Archives).
- A system of new circulation pathways has been installed in the CLEEF area. Trees that appear to be common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) line these new, unpaved pathways. The CLEEF area was historically an open landscape used by the mounted cavalry for an obstacle course and parade ground. While some open coast live oak trees are extant throughout the CLEEF area, formal rows of trees lining pathways through the center of the area is incompatible with its historic character.
- There are four remaining stable buildings, owned by the Motor Transport Museum. The U.S. Army graded the stables area due to the change in topography, as it increased eastward from the railroad. The four remaining stables show the terracing undertaken by the military, and in between the two terraces, the land steeply slopes. This sloped area is a vegetated strip that today has been planted with olive trees (*Oleaceae spp.*) and Indian hawthorn trees (*Rhaphiolepis indica*) (see Figure 18).
- The southeast and southwest corners of the theater building planted with cypress trees (*Cupressaceae spp.*). Historic photos confirm that these do not date to the Historic Period (MEHS archives).
- A native plant garden established on the east side of the community building, along Sheridan Road.

Unknown Vegetation

Vegetation that cannot be specifically dated at this time whether it was planted during the Historic Period or post-World War II has been determined unknown. Further research is needed on the following:

- One historic building is located within Chaffee Park, facing opposite the hospital complex. There is an unusual density of ornamental foundation plantings on the southwest, primary façade of this building, compared to the rest of the developed core. Plantings include various species of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs. If these plantings date to the Historic Period, it would be during the Hospital Phase, but they also could have been planted during the Rancho Del Campo era. Without confirmation of historic photos or other documentation, their establishment is unknown.
- Near the entrance to Chaffee Park, along the southwest side of the loop of Jeb Stewart Road, a white arch is over the road, followed by an allee of bridalwreath spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). Although this is a plant species that was popular during the 1940s, it is unlikely that the U.S. Army planted such a feature, even during the Hospital Phase. It is likely the allee was planted after the Historic Period, yet without confirmation of historic photos or other documentation, their exact plant date is unknown.
- Various species of trees are found in the hospital complex today. Based on the succession of ownership following the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital closing, the vegetation within the complex is likely a mixture of vegetation that was planted during the Hospital Phase and after the Historic period, but without detailed documentation, the vegetation cannot be dated at this time. Historic photos illustrate that ornamental planting took place within the hospital complex during the Hospital Phase, but the exact location and species cannot be identified from the photos (MEHS Archives 1988). Species of trees found within the complex include pine, maple, cypress, cedar, elm, plum, locust, oaks, and sycamore. Ornamental plant groupings include lilac foundation plantings near the front two entrance buildings and cedar shrubs located throughout the courtyard areas between the buildings.
- Various species of trees and ornamental vegetation are located within the civilian workers housing complex west of Forrest Gate Road. Following World War II, the buildings were used as housing for teachers from Rancho Del Campo. Even during the Historic Period, because civilian workers and their families lived in the complex, there may have been more leniency in what they were allowed to plant in their “yards.” Although it is likely that some of the existing vegetation dates to the Historic Period, it is probably a mixture of vegetation planted during the Rancho Del Campo era, as well, but without detailed documentation, the vegetation cannot be dated at this time. Existing ornamental vegetation includes roses, bearded iris, prickly pear, and California poppy (see Figure 19).
- Multiple groupings of trees are found within the historic Main Post area that was inaccessible during the survey due to the private landownership. Existing tree species include pines, poplars, cedar, oaks, and eucalyptus. Historic photos show coast live oak trees throughout the Main Post area, and it is unlikely that other trees were planted, but without documentation, the plant date of the other vegetation is unknown.

6.4.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- N/A

Non-Contributing Features

- Rows of trees (pines, black locust, cottonwood) (Figure 20).
- Eucalyptus trees in flagpole triangle.
- Common ash trees lining new unpaved circulation paths in CLEEF area (Figure 22).
- Olive trees and Indian hawthorn trees planted on sloped vegetated strip between stables (Figure 18).
- Cypress trees on corners of theater building.

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- Coniferous and deciduous trees and shrub foundation plantings on south side of historic building in Chaffee Park facing hospital complex.
- Bridalwreath Spirea allee on southwest side of Chaffee Park along Jeb Stewart Road (Figure 21).
- Various species of trees and ornamental vegetation within hospital complex.
- Various species of trees and ornamental vegetation within civilian workers housing complex (Figure 19).
- Various tree species within the historic Main Post area (private ownership).



Figure 16. Lack of Ornamental Vegetation in the Barracks Area at Camp Lockett

This photo shows the lack of ornamental vegetation planted in the Barracks area at Camp Lockett. Taken after the decommission of the camp, and thus after the U.S. Army had left care of the grounds, the photo shows a scrub-like groundcover had naturalized. Source: MEHS Archives.



Figure 17. Seeded Groundcover near Flagpole and Main Post Area

This photo shows seeded groundcover near the Flagpole and Main Post area. Note the absence of the eucalyptus trees in flagpole area, which are present today. Source: MEHS Archives.



Figure 18. Ornamental Trees between Row of Stables

Ornamental trees have been planted in the vegetated strip between the row of stables. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 19. Ornamental Flora at Civilian Housing Complex

This photo shows ornamental rose and iris in the civilian workers housing complex. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 20. East/West Line of Black Locust Trees Near Stables

This photo shows an east/west line of black locust trees that align with the edge of the historic stables buildings. View is facing south, with railroad to right of photo. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 21. Bridalwreath Spirea Allee, Southwest Side of Chaffee Park

A Bridalwreath Spirea allee begins after the white arch along Jeb Stewart Road on the southwest side of Chaffee Park. View looking southeast. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 22. Common ash trees in CLEEF

A curved row of young trees planted along the driveway at CLEEF. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.5 Circulation

6.5.1 Historic Condition

Pre-World War II Circulation

Prior to U.S. Army construction of a circulation system during the development of Camp Lockett in 1941 and 1942, Campo had a preliminary system of unpaved and paved roads and was the location of a prominent rail stop. SR 94 was the primary east/west vehicular transport route. The Old Campo Wagon Road extended west from the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store and SR 94. According to a 1939 historic topographic map, Dodd Lane (extending east from the railroad), Depot Street, and County Road 767 were vehicular roads already in use when the U.S. Army took control in 1940. There were also circulation loops near the Ferguson Ranch House (USGS 1939). County Road 767 became the western edge of the developed area, from SR 94 approximately 1.3 miles southward to the border, a vestige of pre-army days, when ranchers moved cattle across the border. Early training facilities were constructed adjacent to this road. The road was abandoned by the County in June 1943 (Hinds 1996).

Pre-World War II vehicular roads used during Camp Lockett:

- Dodd Lane
- Depot Street
- County Road 767
- SR 94

Railroad

Campo was located on the Carrizo Gorge Division of the San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad, which served as the only direct east/west line connecting San Diego with the rest of the country. During the Expansion Phase, the post engineers area (north of the Quartermaster area) was expanded and a railroad spur was extended into the center of the Quartermaster area (Hinds 1985).

Camp Lockett Vehicular Roads

The 1941 completion report by the constructing quartermaster included details and photos about the establishment of the circulation system at Camp Lockett. Roads were constructed to be 22 feet wide with either one of two surface treatments. In 1941, 7,240 linear feet of armor-coat roads (akin to today's chip seal) were constructed, and 8,953 linear feet of road mix topped roads (essentially asphalt) were constructed. Road edges (curbs) were not formalized in 1941 for the majority of the developed area. Rather, historic photos show uncurbed roads, where cars parked halfway on the street and halfway on the unvegetated buffer near a building. With the exception of curbs seen near the boiler house and theater, the developed core did not have formalized road edges at the end of 1941 (Tadlock 1941)(See Appendix D).

In 1942, the U.S. Army produced a completion report for a project that paved Parker Road and parking areas in order to provide hard surfaces for the trucks moving to and from the Quartermaster Warehouses. The road differed from the standards of the 1941 road construction. The report included details on curbs to be constructed to 30-feet wide (rather than 22-feet wide),

and constructed of 4 inches mixed surface composed of decomposed granite. The project included a total of 1,271 linear feet of road (Sheble 1942).

Camp Lockett vehicular roads (Hinds 1985, n.d.b) (see Appendix B for an illustration of the historic vehicular circulation):

- Sheridan Drive (primary north/south road through entire developed core; extended during Expansion Phase)
- Forrest Gate Road (secondary road in Main Post area; after the county abolished County Road 767, it was renamed Forrest Gate Road)
- Moore Road
- Custer Road (primary road in stables area; extended during Expansion Phase)
- Nicholson Road
- Jeb Stuart Road
- Thomas Road
- Erwin Lane
- Shannon Road (Hospital Phase)
- Kling Lane
- Wheeler Road (Hospital Phase)
- Hunter Road (Hospital Phase)
- Hayes Lane
- Parker Road
- Lee way (28th Calvary area – Expansion Phase)
- Hampton Road (28th Calvary area – Expansion Phase)
- Beauregard Road (28th Calvary area – Expansion Phase)
- Three unnamed roads in civilian workers housing complex (Expansion Phase. The roads did not connect to each other. The center road in the complex extended north over the hills and connected to County Road 767.)

Parking Lots

Completion reports from 1941 and 1942 include projects for the paving of parking lots.

The 1941 completion report by the constructing quartermaster included details about a contract that covered clearing and grading for decomposed granite fill topped with 3-inch road mix (asphalt) for parking lots. The project was completed by December 1941 (Tadlock 1941).

The 1942 completion report for the paving of roads in the Quartermaster area includes paving for three types of parking areas: 981 square yards with a decomposed granite surface; 2,495 square yards with a 4-inch road mix with seal coat surface and a decomposed granite base; and 1,830 square yards of 6-inch concrete paved surface (Sheble 1942).

Pedestrian Circulation

Four types of pedestrian circulation were built during the Mobilization Phase in 1941 to connect buildings and different areas of the camp. A total of 275 linear feet of gravel street sidewalks were built at 7 feet wide, and a total of 3,727 linear feet of gravel street sidewalks were built at 4 feet wide. Two types of covered walks were built in the hospital area: 708 linear feet of covered open walks, and 296 linear feet of covered enclosed walks, built at 6 feet 7 inches wide, respectively (see Figure 18) (Tadlock 1941).

The 1941 completion report by the Constructing Quartermaster identified one sidewalk project in the amount of \$1,130 that was completed in January 1942. Redwood lumber was used for the side stakes, and pea-sized gravel was used for the tread fill (Tadlock 1941).

Historic photos show that some sidewalks and pathways leading to building entryways in the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital complex was lined with an unmortared one-course cobble edge (MEHS Archives 1988).

6.5.2 Existing Condition

Camp Lockett is serviced by a hierarchy of circulation systems, from the railroad, to vehicular roads and pedestrian pathways, both extant from the Historic Period, and those that were added afterward.

Railroad

The San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad is still active, and the PSRM offers passenger train rides on Sundays. The spur line that was extended into the Quartermaster area during the Expansion Phase was removed after the war.

Camp Lockett Vehicular Roads

Although minor alterations have occurred, such as the renaming of roads, change in surface materiality, some loss of minor roads, and some addition of minor roads, the vehicular road system overall within the approximately 400 acres of the developed core has not significantly changed since the Historic Period.

The main roads that access currently utilized buildings have been repaved and maintained, while unused roads have lost varying amounts of paving or been reduced to dirt roads (see Figure 27). Some secondary roads that were never paved remain as dirt roads, such as the roads to access the water tanks east of the historic stables area. Some asphalt roads have the original surfacing, although they are in poor condition.

Since the Historic Period, new vehicular circulation includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- SR 94 remains a primary transportation route to and from Campo. Since the Historic Period, SR 94 has been altered to create a straighter alignment near the developed core. Beginning at the Camp Lockett entrance area near the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store, SR 94 was extended southward, turning west at the Campo Green Store through the rock outcroppings and connected to the historic alignment in about one mile. The Old Highway 94 alignment in this area is extant and services the incinerator and sewage treatment plan (Figure 29).

- A traffic triangle was built in the northeast corner of the hospital complex, between Jeb Stewart Road and Moore Road. The center of the triangle is planted with cedars and pines, in both tree and shrub form.
- New unpaved roads have been built throughout the CLEEF area to access the various equestrian facilities. Rural in character and without formal edging, they are compatible with the historic character of the area which historically was devoid of circulation pathways.
- New paved roads have been built throughout the suburban housing development in the historic 28th Cavalry area, and a combination of paved and unpaved roads have been built east of Sheridan Road in the historic stables area, where lots have become used for private residences/ranches.

Examples of Extant Camp Lockett Vehicular Roads include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Sheridan Road
- Forrest Gate Road (historic alignment of County Road 767)
- Moore Road (also includes the historic Erwin Lane)(Figure 27)
- Depot Street
- Custer Road (secondary road; some sections of the historic Custer Road are called Sheridan Road today)
- Dodd Lane
- Wheeler Road (Figure 30)
- Shannon Road
- Parker Road
- Jeb Stewart Road (also includes the historic Thomas Road)
- Hampton Road (secondary road)
- Beauregard Road (secondary road)
- Old Highway 94 (see Figure 29)
- Road spurs in civilian workers housing complex (the center road no longer extends over the hillside, but terminates at the last cottage)(see Figure 28).

Parking Lots

Today, the site has a small number of surface parking lots that are generally sized to serve between five and 20 cars each. Street parking is typically available throughout the site. Examples of surface parking lots on the site today include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A pea-gravel surfaced parking lot is located south of the historic Depot building and the PSRM, accessed by the gravel surfaced Depot Street.
- The area west of Sheridan Road, immediately north of the community building, was graded, and a 17-vehicle surface parking lot was built. The lot is paved and includes solar lights and serves the community building, the Mountain Empire Community Park, and Little Padres baseball fields.

- Other small surface parking lots are adjacent to the border patrol facility on the corner of Jeb Stuart Road and Forrest Gate Road, the Sheriff's Department, post office, and fire station. The Feed Store has an informal parking area on the west side of the building. Jeb Stewart Road widens to allow angled parking on the street between Chaffee Park and the hospital complex.

Pedestrian Circulation

Today, there is a general lack of sidewalks or formalized pedestrian circulation pathways. In order to walk from building to building, or from one area to another on the site, pedestrians must walk along the side of a road. The 7-foot- and 4-foot-wide gravel sidewalks that were constructed in 1941 do not appear to be extant. There is possibly a portion of a historic sidewalk on the south side of Jeb Stuart Road, near the intersection at Sheridan Road, but it is unclear if it is a historic sidewalk or an altered section of road after a repaving project. Overall, the historic sidewalk system is no longer extant.

The hospital area was historically built with covered open walks and covered enclosed walks. Today, there is at least one extant covered enclosed walk in the hospital area that connects two buildings. The covered open walks are generally intact, although they have been modified since they were built (see Figure 19). Stairs from the covered open walks have been added and led to concrete sidewalks, which have been removed. The rails of the structure have been altered. When constructed in 1941, there were two central horizontal rails. At an unknown date, either during the Hospital Phase or during the Rancho Del Campo era, this portion of the structure was changed to provide greater safety, including vertical pickets between a top and bottom horizontal rail. See Figures 24 and 25 for a comparison of the 1941 construction with the structure after alterations were undertaken.

Today, unmortared cobble edging with white-painted cobbles is found lining a pedestrian pathway in Chaffee Park, the headquarters area, and throughout the hospital area (see Figure 20). Historic photos show a similar style of unmortared cobble edging along streets and pedestrian circulation within the hospital area during the Hospital Phase. The U.S. Army may have added the informal path through Chaffee Park and lined it with the unmortared cobble edging during the Hospital Phase; however, there is no photographic record. Residents of the Rancho Del Campo were known to care for the park and bring their visiting parents to that location and may have added the cobble edging as well. It is unknown if the U.S. Army painted the cobbles white, or if this was a new technique added during the Rancho Del Campo era. The cobble-edged pathway in the headquarters area is located near recreation fields dating to the Rancho Del Campo era. Nonetheless, the style of unmortared cobble edging in the Chaffee Park area, headquarters area, and hospital area is compatible with the Hospital Phase.

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail southern terminus is located on the international border approximately 0.5 miles south of CLEEF. The route, from Campo on the Mexican border northward to Canada, was established during the summers of 1935 through 1938 by 40 teams of young hikers led by Warren Rogers. Efforts were stopped during World War II; thus, hikers would not have passed through Camp Lockett during the Historic Period. After decades of formalizing the route, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail was finally published in the Federal Register on January 30, 1973 (Pacific Crest Trail Association, n.d.). The trail is rural in character and compatible with the historic character of the site.

6.5.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Covered open walks and covered enclosed walks in the hospital area (Figure 25)
- Sheridan Road
- Forrest Gate Road
- Moore Road (Figure 27)
- Depot Street
- Custer Road
- Dodd Lane
- Wheeler Road (Figure 30)
- Shannon Road
- Parker Road
- Jeb Stewart Road
- Hampton Road
- Beauregard Road
- Old Highway 94 (Figure 29)
- Three road spurs in civilian workers housing complex (Figure 28)

Non-Contributing Features

- Seventeen-vehicle surface parking lot near Community Building
- SR 94 south extension from Camp Lockett entrance and westward at Campo Green Store approximately one mile

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- New unpaved roads in CLEEF area
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Unknown Features

- San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad (see discussion of Railroad under Section 8: Recommendations)
- Unmortared cobble edging in Chaffee Park and hospital area (Figure 26)



Figure 23. Sidewalks Edged with Cobbles at a Nurses Quarters

Source: MEHS Archives 1988



Opened Covered Walks, Hospital

Figure 24. Covered Open Walks in the Hospital Area

Covered open walks were built in the hospital area during the first phase of construction in 1941. Source: Tadlock 1941.



Figure 25. Vertical Pickets at Covered Open Walk

Vertical pickets were added to the covered open walk structures and the railings altered. Trees have also been planted within the open courtyards. Source: ICF June 2019



Figure 26. Unmortared Cobble Border in Hospital Area

Unmortared cobble border in the hospital area reminiscent of possibly Hospital Phase or Rancho Del Campo era. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 27. View Looking North on Moore Road at the North End of Chaffee Park

Note the change in road surface: the road encircling Chaffee Park has been resurfaced, while the section of road extending toward the historic barracks area is the original asphalt surfacing. Note the historic walls on either side of the road. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 28. Spur Road in Civilian Housing Complex

This image shows one of the three spur roads in the civilian workers housing complex. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 29. Old Highway 94

Old Highway 94 was built near boulder outcroppings and winded around them. The incinerator and sewage treatment plant are located along its alignment in the western wing cluster. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 30. Wheeler Road

This photo shows an unmaintained Wheeler Road with encroaching vegetation. View looking south, near the 1970s era building to the right of the photo. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.6 Topography

6.6.1 Historic Condition

The development of Camp Lockett took into account a change in grade of approximately 300 feet elevation across the site, from 2,500 feet AMSL to 2,800 feet AMSL. The U.S. Army Constructing Quartermaster submitted a completion report of construction activities at the conclusion of the first phase of construction in 1941 that provides examples where grading the land included terracing and cut-and-fill operations were undertaken in order to create a more level surface for the camp. Three examples are described below. The U.S. Army also employed earthworks to create berms for training areas within the larger Camp Lockett training areas outside the developed core. These areas lie outside the Cultural Landscape Area and were not surveyed or documented for this report:

- During the 1941 construction of the barracks area, the surface was graded in order to provide a level area for the buildings. Fill using decomposed granite was added to level the area, which had varied from 2,575 to 2,638 feet AMSL.
- Within the Quartermaster warehouse and utility area, the upper section was excavated 4 feet, and the lower section was filled 4 feet, in order to create a uniform grade (see Figure 31).
- The stables area consisted of sloping terrain with elevations ranging from 2,560 to 2,670 feet AMSL. The U.S. Army leveled the area into terraces (Tadlock 1941).

During the Expansion Phase, the civilian workers housing complex with three dormitory buildings was constructed west of Forrest Gate Road. The dormitory buildings were sited in the chaparral-

covered hillside north of the complex, with an access road connecting the housing complex to Forrest Gate Road on the west side of the buildings. The site was graded and terraced to provide a level surface for the buildings.

6.6.2 Existing Condition

The manipulation of earth that the U.S. Army undertook for the construction of Camp Lockett is still evident throughout the developed core. Examples of terracing and cut-and-fill operations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The historic grading of the barracks area remains intact. This area includes the open field with remnant foundations east of the flagpole between Sheridan Road and Moore Road, continuing east of Moore Road.
- The historic grading in the lower section of the historic Quartermaster warehouse and utility area remains intact. This area was filled 4 feet, which is noticeable, especially while looking east from Forrest Gate Road, for example, across from the Feed Store. This is located in the central area of the historic Quartermaster warehouse area.
- Terraces in the historic stables area is still evident from where land was graded for the construction of the stables buildings. Most stables buildings have been demolished, and yet the grading of the landscape shows the spatial patterns from the Historic Period. Some foundation remnants also provide evidence of where the land was graded surrounding those foundations. This can be seen, for example, east of Sheridan Road and north of the four extant stables buildings. Within the area of the extant stables buildings, there are three distinct east/west terraces.
- The terracing in the hillsides north of the civilian workers housing complex is extant. Although the dormitories have been demolished, the grade manipulation is evident in the landscape (see Figure 33).
- Chaffee Park is central in the valley, between the eastern and western hillsides, and thus is a generally flat area of the site; yet the land quickly slopes upward toward the hillsides east of the park in what was the Southern Land Frontier Sector / Headquarters / 4th Cavalry Brigade area (between Moore Road and Wheeler Road). Barracks and officer's quarters buildings were sited in this section. While all these buildings have been demolished, several foundation slabs, piers, and walls remain, and the terracing by which the U.S. Army shaped the land is visible here. The terraces continue east of Wheeler Road as well.

Five various size tracks, corrals, or equestrian arenas have been constructed in the CLEEF area today, sited in the landscape that was historically used as ranching prior to World War II and as a mounted parade ground during the Camp Lockett era. Thus, the historic uses of this area took advantage of its generally open and flat character, with a slight gentle slope southeastward. The existing track, corrals, and equestrian arenas were compatibly sited within this existing terrain. The track, which is the southeastern-most feature, was built into the existing slope on the east side.

The landscape that encompasses the hospital area has a gentle slope, increasing from the entrance near Chaffee Park toward the rear of the complex near the hillsides. The covered open walks were constructed to connect the hospital buildings and create an even ground plane for patients. The double row of hospital buildings created courtyards in the open spaces between the buildings. Today, these courtyards have been raised to create even grades. Unmortared coursed stone walls have been built around the corners and some edges of the courtyards, where fill material has been

added to create a level grade. Ramps and stairs from the walks lead to the courtyards. It is unknown at this time if the grading of the courtyards was conducted during the Historic Period, so that patients could more easily enjoy the outdoor spaces, or as a special project during the Rancho Del Campo era.

6.6.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Historic terracing of landscape to create even ground plane for buildings:
 - Barracks area
 - Quartermaster area (Figures 31, 32)
 - Stables area
 - Southern Land Frontier Sector /Headquarters area/4th Cavalry Brigade area
 - Dormitories area associated with the civilian workers housing complex west of Forrest Gate Road (Figure 33)

Non-Contributing Features

- N/A

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- Grading of open courtyards between hospital buildings



Figure 31. Historic Grading in Quartermaster Warehouse

The grading in the Quartermaster Warehouse area, in order to create a level ground for the buildings, is seen in this photo. Source: Tadlock 1941.



Figure 32. Existing Grading in Quartermaster Warehouse

The historic grading in the Quartermaster Warehouse area can still be seen in this photo, taken from Forrest Gate Road looking southeast. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 33. View Northwest from Forrest Gate Road

Looking northwest from Forrest Gate Road, toward the historic dormitories area associated with the civilian workers housing complex. The historic grading associated with the building is still evident, although the building has been demolished. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.7 Constructed Water Features

6.7.1 Historic Condition

Campo Creek is located along State Route 94 and along the railroad as it creates the northwest border of the developed core of Camp Lockett. The camp was situated at the mouth of the Campo Valley, whose soil was extremely difficult to drain. When it rained, not only did the surface water not infiltrate, but water also flowed from the surrounding hillsides into the valley, creating considerable runoff of water. After the U.S. Army saw these effects during the 1941 winter rains, they soon constructed an extensive system of features to drain, convey, and control water at Camp Lockett.

The first water features built during the camp's construction were to ensure a steady water supply and treat the water in a sewage treatment plant. A 7-mile pipeline was installed from Campo to the Morena Reservoir to ensure an adequate water supply for the future cavalry camp. In return, the U.S. Army would protect the reservoir during the duration of the war (Hinds 1985). The construction of diversion facilities at Lake Morena began in September 1941 and was completed by December (Tadlock 1941; Vezina 1993). Because the lower section of the Quartermaster area was located in the floodplain, the area was drained with an open ditch, and a tile was installed before the warehouses were constructed (Tadlock 1941). The sewage treatment plant was completed by

December 1941 and included considerable rock excavation necessary to run the sewer lines from the camp to the plant (see Figure 36).

In 1942, the U.S. Army submitted a completion report for the construction of surface-drainage facilities that were built in response to the 1941 winter rains. The project included the construction of one main drainage ditch to divert a natural watercourse around the main housing area, several minor stormwater-collecting ditches, and the necessary connecting culverts and catch basins where ditches crossed the camp roads. Numerous corrugated pipe culverts were installed in road gutters throughout the housing and stable areas for drainage under driveway ramps. The facilities included a total length of 5,631 linear feet of ditches, 32 catch basins, 16 headwalls, and 4 reinforced concrete culverts. The main ditch (approximately 3,000 linear feet) extended generally south to north throughout the developed area, beginning southeast of Chaffee Park, running northwest through the park, paralleling the eastern alignment of County Road 767, until the southern end of the Quartermaster area, where it crossed to the western side of County Road 767 northward, toward the entrance area to Campo Creek. An example of one of the stormwater-collecting ditches is located along the north side of Jeb Stuart Road, between the auditorium and fire station, at which point the ditch turned northward in the post motor pool area. The project also included roof gutters and downspouts on 14 stables to carry water outside of the corral areas (Nolton 1942).

The ditch system constructed in 1942 included portions that were lined in concrete, but primarily unlined. Only 75 square yards of concrete were used to line ditches (1942 drainage features completion report). The section of the main ditch that followed the alignment of County Road 767 on the eastern side was lined in concrete. The Italian POWs undertook landscaping work at Camp Lockett, including stonework, beginning with their arrival in 1944. The ditches that were constructed in 1942, including portions of the main ditch and some of the connector ditches, were lined with mortared stonework by the Italian POWs using faced local granite. During their captivity, between 1944 and 1946, they also constructed new features using the faced local granite including low rock walls (described in Section 6.10, *Small Scale Features*, of this report) and drainage ditches with connected low walls located along vehicular roads.

Two water tanks were sited on top of a knoll southeast of the expanded stables area. They were accessed by two service roads: one connecting to Sheridan Road, and one connecting to Custer Road. It is likely these tanks were added during the Expansion Phase for the northern expanded development.

6.7.2 Existing Condition

The system of constructed water features, including those built from the earlier and later phases of construction at Camp Lockett, continue to convey the historic character and method of construction during the Historic Period. Most features on the site today are for the purpose of drainage and conveying stormwater, except the pipeline for the sewage treatment plant. The elevated pipeline has been retained and continues to run from the camp to the plant, with concrete footings attached to the boulder outcroppings in the western wing cluster.

The main ditch and connector ditches, originally built in 1942, and stonework added to portions of the features by the POWs, have been retained and are prominent features in the landscape today.

- Overall, the main ditch constructed during the Historic Period follows its historic alignment and retains its historic materiality, except the portion where the U.S. Border Patrol facility is located today. The open unlined ditch follows the historic alignment and condition beginning southeast of Chaffee Park. It runs northwest through the park where it transitions to its historic condition

of a concrete lined ditch along the eastern edge of Forrest Gate Road (same alignment as the historic County Road 767), until it reaches the U.S. Border Patrol facilities, where the ditch has been capped by a surface parking lot (see Figure 38). Following the U.S. Border Patrol facility, the ditch crosses under the street and follows along the western side of Forrest Gate Road in its historic rock-lined condition (see Figure 35).

- The granite stormwater-collecting ditch is extant located along the north side of Jeb Stuart Road between the auditorium and the fire station (see Figure 34). It no longer turns northward into the historic post motor pool area. Alterations have been undertaken since the Historic Period to include curb cuts in the re-paved Jeb Stuart Road and the mortar has been re-patched in places along the ditch. The rock on the west section of the ditch has been completely covered by concrete.

Between 1944 and 1946, POWs constructed drainage ditches with connected low walls, located along vehicular roads using faced local granite. Many of these features today show concrete patchwork that, based on analysis of historic photos, was undertaken during the Rancho Del Campo era. Some of the low walls have been altered by the addition of concrete block courses, and other materials, on top of the original wall. The original fabric and alignment of the low walls and ditches are still intact. Examples of drainage ditches with connected low walls include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Rock-lined ditch with low wall near the intersection of Pershing Road and Sheridan Road, near the theater and flagpole.
- Rock-lined ditch with low wall along the east side of Moore Road, extending from the southeast corner of Chaffee Park, northward to the intersection of Moore Road and Shannon Road. A building was added on the east side of Chaffee Park in the 1970s that required altering the grade of the immediate surroundings. In order to compensate for this, concrete blocks and additional material were added on top of the original low wall in front of this building.
- Rock-lined ditch with low wall, extending along the east side of Moore Road from the intersection of Moore Road and Shannon Road, northward to the intersection of Moore Road and Sheridan Road. Alterations, such as adding concrete blocks on top of the original walls, have occurred as private owners have moved into these historic barracks buildings (see Figure 37).

Since the Historic Period, drainage features have been installed, especially throughout the utilized portions of the site for the continuous function of the landscape. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Numerous standard corrugated metal and plastic culverts throughout the site that were installed after the Historic Period.
- An asphalt-lined swale terminated with a gabion wall to filter and collect debris located west of Forrest Gate Road, near the entrance area.
- Concrete drainage structures installed in the center of the running track, south of the hospital area.

The two water tanks on the knoll east of Sheridan Road are extant and surrounded by natural chaparral vegetation. An additional water tank is located due south, near the CLEEF equestrian camping site. This tank does not seem to be found on historic maps.

6.7.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Alignment and stonework/concrete lining of the main ditch (Figure 35).
- Alignment and stonework of the connecting ditch along Jeb Stuart Road (Figure 34).
- Elevated pipeline of the sewage treatment plant running from the camp to the plant (Figure 36).
- Rock lined drainage ditches with low walls along vehicular roads (Figure 37).
- Two water tanks on knoll east of Sheridan Road (Figure 39).

Non-Contributing Features

- Standard corrugated metal and plastic culverts.

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- Asphalt-lined swale near entrance area.
- Concrete drainage structures in center of running track (Figure 40).
- Water tank near CLEEF equestrian camping.

Unknown Features

- N/A



Figure 34. Stone-Lined Drainage Ditch along Jeb Stuart Road

A stone-lined drainage ditch with concrete headwalls follows the alignment along Jeb Stuart Road, from the south side of the Auditorium. This is a historic connector ditch. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 35. Stone-Lined Portion of Main Ditch near Entrance Area

The stone-lined portion of the main ditch is seen here near the entrance area, along the west side of Forrest Gate Road. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 36. Trestle and Flume Connecting Sewage Treatment Plant and Camp

The trestle and flume to the tank of the sewage treatment plant connected the treatment plant and the camp. Source: Tadlock 1941.



Figure 37. Mortared Rock Walls and Ditches, North Side of Moore Road

An extensive system of mortared rock walls with ditches lines the north side of Moore Road, abutting private residences (historic barracks). Note that concrete blocks have been added to the top of this historic wall. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 38. Historic Alignment of Main Ditch, East Side of Forrest Gate Road

This photo shows the historic alignment and materiality of the concrete lined portion of the main ditch along the east side of Forrest Gate Road. View looking south with overgrown vegetation. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 39. Water Tanks, East Side of Sheridan Road

This photo shows the two water tanks located on the knoll east of the Community Building on Sheridan Road. View looking east. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 40. Concrete Drainage Structure, Center of Running Track

A contemporary drainage structure is located on the northeast edge of the running track near the Hospital Complex. View looking east. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.8 Land Use

6.8.1 Historic Condition

Campo was a serene setting, where cattle ranching, dairy farming, and agricultural uses predominated. The Davies came to Campo in the late 1870s, after suffering years of drought on their olive grove in Mission Valley, California: Mary “Isabelle” Davies was a schoolteacher and named the manager of the new Campo Hotel in 1908. She married Francis Joseph Ferguson, a surveyor and engineer for the railroad; they owned and lived on a ranch in Campo (Letter on file – MEHS Archives). Rails reached Campo on October 2, 1916, inaugurating a combination of rail and auto services (Dodge 1956). Near the end of World War I, the U.S. Army sent detachments of the 11th Cavalry Regiment to Campo to protect the U.S.–Mexican border. The newly inaugurated railroad also brought cause for protection. Known as Camp El Campo, located in the meadow between the Campo Hotel and the Mexican border gate, the cavalry were stationed there between 1918 and 1921. Thus, prior to World War II, the site of Camp Lockett was used as ranching lands, grew in regional prominence by the commencement of the railway, and was used as a U.S. Army base.

Toward the beginning of World War II, the U.S. Army became interested in Campo again for the site of an army base. In the spring of 1941, the U.S. Army leased approximately 700 acres in order to build Camp Lockett. Ellsworth Statler owned approximately 500 acres, including Circle S Ranch and his town-site holdings. The remaining approximately 200 acres was ranch land owned and operated

by the Fergusons (Vezina 1993). The U.S. Army signed 1-year leases with Statler and the Fergusons, with the right to renew and/or purchase until June 1966 (Hinds n.d.).

The U.S. Army commenced construction in the summer of 1941, to house mounted cavalry for training, stables, and border-protection activities. Beginning in early 1942, an additional approximately 7,000 acres was acquired to house the 28th Cavalry, northeast of the Main Post area, and expanded lands in the mountains regions surrounding the developed core for training activities, such as rifle ranges, pistol ranges, hand grenade training area, mounted obstacle course, and parade grounds for drills and ceremonies. The additional approximately 7,000 acres was acquired through several parties, including:

- 702.44 acres in fee from private parties and the County of San Diego, acquired in November and December 1942.
- 2,358.09 acres in Use Permit from the Department of the Interior, acquired in October 1943.
- 3,847.49 acres in lease from private parties, acquired circa 1942–1943. An example of a lease was between the U.S. Army and Eddy L. Leach on October 15, 1942, for 113 acres of land that would provide the area to build the new cantonment 1 mile north of the main post for the 28th Cavalry (Hinds 1985).
- 203.73 acres in lesser interests from private parties, the City of San Diego, and San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad, acquired between July and August 1945 (Hinds 1985).

During the Historic Period, Camp Lockett encompassed numerous land uses, but all were for the main purpose of cavalry training and border defense. Extensive area was used for stables and associated uses, such as blacksmithing and veterinary services (MEHS Archives 2007). The 28th Cavalry development was added in 1942, at the northern end of the base. From 1944–1946, this area also included a POW camp. The central area of the base housed the stables and corrals, and the southern area of the base was densely clustered development for the function of a base, including barracks, warehouses, headquarters and administration, and the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, which opened in 1944. Recreational components were intermixed throughout the developed core, such as the Merritt Bowl within the stables area and swimming pools in the 28th Cavalry area and the southern developed clusters. Cleared, flat land to the northwest and south of the developed core was used for parade grounds. The greater 7,000-acre lands outside the developed core included training areas.

At the end of World War II, the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital remained active until June 1946, when it was closed. The entire camp was declared surplus by the General Services Administration on June 19, 1946 (Hinds 1985).

Table 6-1. Army Units Assigned to Camp Lockett and Mitchell Convalescent Hospital

Data Source	Date(s)	Unit(s)
Army of the United States Station List	1 June 1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band (10th Cavalry Regiment [Colored]) (WDC) • Southern Land Frontier Sector, Western Defense Command (WDC) • Headquarters and Headquarters Company • Campo Sub-Sector • 4th Cavalry Brigade (Colored) (WDC) • 10th Cavalry Regiment (Colored) (Less Detachment) • 28th Cavalry Regiment (Colored) (Less Band) • 1961st Service Command Unit (Station Complement) (ASF) • One Platoon, 3457th Medium Maintenance Company (WDC)
Army of the United States Station List	7 April 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 441st Army Service Forces Band (WDC) • 1961st Service Command Unit (Station Complement) • Detachment (Prisoner of War Branch Camp), 1987th Service Command Unit (Camp Haan Station Complement)
9th Service Command Station List	9 March 1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1961st Service Command Unit (Station Complement) • Detachment (Prisoner of War Branch Camp), 1987th Service Command Unit (Camp Haan Station Complement)
Army of the United States Station List	7 May 1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detachment (Prisoner of War Branch Camp), 1987th Service Command Unit (Camp Haan Station Complement)

AAF – Army Air Forces units; AGF – Army Ground Forces; ASF – Army Service Forces units; WDC – Western Defense Command. Source: Adopted from Hinds 1985.

6.8.2 Existing Condition

The U.S. Army began disposing of Camp Lockett property in 1949. In September 1949, 39 acres were transferred to the local Mountain Empire Union School District. Leased land was reverted to the original owners. The former convalescent hospital went to the Mary Burke Foundation in May 1949. Approximately 600 acres were transferred to the County of San Diego in 1950. Buildings from Camp Lockett were used for Rancho Del Campo, a juvenile facility that offered programs for drug and alcohol abuse and to address behavioral issues. Due to a decrease in juvenile offenders, the facility in Campo closed in August 2015 and charges were reassigned to Camp Barrett in Alpine, California (Valdez 2015). Small scale features, such as the Little Padres baseball fields and the track south of the hospital area, were built in association with Rancho Del Campo (MEHS Archives 2007).

Today, the site of Camp Lockett is owned by a variety of nonprofit organizations, the County, and private landowners. Ownership organizations include CLEEF, the Motor Transport Museum, the Mountain Empire Unified School District, Mountain Health Services, and the Pacific Southwest Rail Museum.

Major land uses have changed since the site was used as a U.S. Army base during World War II. It is no longer used for mounted cavalry training or as an army base, but border defense is still undertaken onsite. The U.S. Border Patrol has facilities located in the historic Quartermaster area and the historic post motor pool area. The ranch lands to the northwest of the developed core that

were leased for use as a parade ground have been reverted to active ranchlands, and the cleared open land south of the developed core that was used for a parade ground and mounted obstacle course is now occupied by CLEEF and used for various equestrian events and limited horse camping. The PSRM is located onsite; in 1985, a 16-mile roundtrip passenger excursion between Campo and Miller Creek began, offering heritage tourist attractions. The developed core of the site includes private residences, vacant lots, and commercial uses, such as grocery and feed stores. The community center building has been repurposed for the local community center, adjacent to a children's playground and the Little Padres baseball fields, examples of recreation within the site today. The Pacific Crest Trail passes through the site.

6.8.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Border patrol use
- Utilitarian use: Sewage treatment plant, incinerator, fire station (see Figure 41)

Non-Contributing Features

- N/A

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

Land uses that are considered non-contributing, but compatible, generally fall into three categories.

The first includes uses in historic spaces that do not detract from its historic character, such as the current Mountain Health Services Community Center's location within a building historically used as a community building by the military or the historical museum located in the former Gaskill Brothers Stone Store.

The second category includes land uses that are institutional and/or administrative in nature and generally align with the historic institutional and/or administrative use of the property by the military during World War II. These compatible uses may not occur in historic spaces. For example: a historic fire station was located at Camp Lockett during World War II, and a fire station is still located in Campo but is not located within a historic building.

The third category includes land uses that existed pre-World War II and contributed to the military's development of the site, such as the ranchlands.

Non-contributing compatible Cultural Landscape features include:

- Recreation fields
- The Mountain Health Services Community Center
- Sheriff's Department
- MEHS and Museum (see Figure 42)
- Town Hall/Senior Center
- Equestrian activities at CLEEF
- PSRM and passenger excursions

- Post Office
- Residential use of the barracks or the civilian workers housing complex (currently vacant)
- Campo Green Store
- Ranch use

Unknown Features

- N/A



Figure 41. Sewage Treatment Plant

The sewage treatment plant has been an active land use since the war era. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 42. Gaskill Brothers Stone Store/MEHS and Museum

The Gaskill Brothers Stone Store houses the compatible land use of the MEHS and museum. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.9 Buildings and Structures

Refer to Table 6.1 in ICF's companion document, *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone*, for a complete list of contributing buildings and structures within the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District. This section of the current technical study examines general patterns of development over time, as well as buildings and structures that were not included in prior documentation of Camp Lockett.

Extant foundations and slabs mark locations throughout the Cultural Landscape Area where buildings and structures were constructed by the Army between 1941 and 1946. For the purposes of this report, these features are not considered buildings or structures, and are addressed separately under Section 6, *Archaeological Sites*, of the *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone*; as such, conditions of individual buildings is not assessed in this cultural landscape technical report.

6.9.1 Historic Condition

Pre-World War II Construction

Between the ranching families who had established themselves in the Campo Valley and the periodic military presence in the border town before World War II, a permanent community had been established in Campo by the time the Army arrived in 1941. Pre-World War II buildings and structures that serviced the local community were utilized by the U.S. Army during the property's

Historic Period (see Figure 43) (Hinds 1985). The U.S. Army entered into long-term leases with local landowners or acquired land and facilities via eminent domain.

The entrance to the camp was located in the western wing cluster, via a vehicular bridge over Campo Creek. Several buildings in this area were constructed prior to Camp Lockett's establishment, in order to service the Campo Valley population before the war. The Gaskill Brothers Stone Store was constructed ca. 1885 by Luman and Silas Gaskill for the use as a general store. During the Historic Period, POWs restored the second story and the roof of the building, so that it could be used as a museum (Manley et al. 2006:26). A wood-frame store, located on the south side of the creekbed and constructed across from the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store ca. 1910s, was used by the U.S. Army as a trading post. A bridge was located over the creek, running between the Stone Store and the Trading Post. The Campo Hotel was built in 1908 as a two-story structure with a full-height/width porch, facing the wood-frame store. During the Historic Period, it was used as Camp Lockett's Officer's Club. A one-story building located beyond the Campo Hotel, along Route 767, was used as a library by the U.S. Army during the POS and was accessed via a wooden pedestrian bridge across the open concrete drainage ditch. (Hinds n.d.b)

The railroad depot building was constructed in 1917 for use during World War I and expanded during World War II. The railroad alignment crosses Campo Creek via a bridge to the west of the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store. The presence of the railroad in Campo was one of the reasons the U.S. Army felt it would make a good location for Camp Lockett. A residential building for railroad staff was located north of the depot, adjacent to the tracks.

The Ferguson Ranch House and garage were built around 1930, in a vernacular Spanish Colonial style. During the 11th Cavalry Regiment era at Camp Lockett, the building was used for the army's tactical headquarters. During the Expansion era, it was resided in by an officer (Manley et al. 2006:26). Other ranches in the area were also used by the army, but are now under private ownership and were not surveyed for this report.

World War II Camp Lockett Phases of Construction

Mobilization Phase (June 23–December 1, 1941)

The U.S. Army broke ground at Camp Lockett on June 23, 1941. Within a year, a total of 132 buildings were built to house approximately 1,568 men and 1,668 horses. The U.S. Army drew from a large collection of standardized plans and prefabricated components, relying on an assembly-line approach to quickly construct Camp Lockett. Most buildings were erected according to the War Department's existing plans in what is known as the World War II 700 Series Mobilization Style, which can be generally described wood-frame buildings set on either concrete footings or slab foundations; walls constructed of diagonally laid 0.75-by-1.5 inch planks covered with asbestos shingle siding; gable roofs with asphalt roofing material and a slope of 5 to 12 degrees, with boxed eaves on the sides and close eaves on the gable ends; and evenly spaced, double-hung, wood-sash windows, with 6-over-6 or 8-over-8 lights.

The 700 series buildings were intended to service the military during war time; they were therefore considered temporary in nature and not intended for permanent habitation (MEHS Archives 2007). The buildings were constructed on military bases across the county and customized to meet localized functions. Buildings at Camp Lockett constructed during this first phase of war-time development included various styles of barracks, mess halls, storehouses, stables and hay sheds, recreation halls, a theater, a chapel, administration buildings and headquarters, a garage, a post

exchange, and the Merritt Bowl (see Figure 46). Additional support buildings were constructed for the veterinary facilities, the hospital, and the motor pool area. The U.S. Army also built four warehouses adjacent to the railroad alignment. Minor variations in style were incorporated by Camp Lockett's builders. For example, the stables, which were initially clad in horizontal wood clapboard, not asbestos shingles. (MEHS Archives 2007; Hinds n.d.b; Manley et al. 2006)

A small number of buildings were constructed outside the 700 Series specifications during the mobilization phase: a gas chamber, a cold storage plant, and the hospital boiler room were built out of concrete block, and a gas station and two ammunitions storage buildings had metal siding. The incinerator and sewage treatment plant were located west of the Main Post, along Old Highway 94, in December 1941 (see Figure 47). They were constructed with concrete block and surrounded by chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. The sewage and water plant had filters, clarifiers, a chlorination tank, and a pump house. Material changes were made in the design of the plant after construction had started, changes directed after the State Department of Health reviewed the plans and specs, which was the cause of the delayed completed date.

A community swimming pool was constructed adjacent to a local spring off Sheridan Road. The pool was 8 feet deep and contained a diving board (see Figure 44). Two bathhouses were constructed adjacent to the pool; both are rectangular in plan and contained three rooms: a shower room, a toilet with two stalls, and an entry area. Another swimming pool appears to have been built at the northern end of the expansion zone. The pools were used for training exercises, as well as recreation.

Expansion Phase (1942–1943)

Following initial mobilization, and as the U.S. continued their involvement in World War II, additional buildings were constructed at Camp Lockett. This phase involved a military construction method known as *Theater of Operations* style, which allowed more construction expediency than the buildings erected during 1941. These buildings were constructed with a width of approximately 20 feet, as determined by intended use, and were covered with plywood siding and green rolled roofing. (Manley et al. 2006)

The buildings constructed in 1942 into 1943 consisted of facilities for the 28th Cavalry and were generally located north of the original encampment. The new development included additional hay sheds and blacksmith shops to support the stables, as well as expanded veterinary facilities. The additional troop areas included a regimental headquarters, barracks, mess halls, latrines, and storerooms. Recreational additions included a swimming pool, additional Officers' Clubs, a gymnasium, and an outdoor amphitheater.

Civilian worker housing and single-status dormitories were also constructed during this phase of development at Camp Lockett (Manley et al. 2006:5). Civilian workers lived in a complex of cottages (some duplexes) and dormitories west of Route 767, near the hospital. The complex contained 30 apartments constructed in four variations of standard military housing plans and were built at the foot of the boulder hills to the west of Forrest Gate Road and the main military complex, along curvilinear drives that were differentiated front the strict rows of the military barracks and stables.

The military police built a gatehouse at the primary entrance to the camp during this time, located on Old Highway 94, just beyond the trading post. Historic photos show two variations of the gatehouse: a wood-frame gatehouse and a second stone gatehouse with a short brick wall encircling the building (Hinds 1985).

Hospital Phase (1944–1946)

On July 7, 1944, the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital was activated at Camp Lockett. Suitable for institutional use, many of the military buildings from the Mobilization Phase of wartime-era Camp Lockett were moved and/or converted to hospital wards, staff housing, or other compatible uses. Other vacant military buildings were demolished, while the hospital built additional buildings to serve its specific needs.

During this period, the remaining two-story barracks north of the hospital cluster were painted with bright colors, and sprinkler systems, new tile floors, and new lighting were installed. (Hinds n.d.) The buildings were also insulated, and concrete fire stairways were erected. Three new staff barracks were constructed, as well as new nurses' quarters and a medical warehouse constructed next to the former officers' quarters. A stone building with bars on its windows was constructed for drug storage (Hinds 1985). A building located on a triangle-shaped lot adjoining Chafee Park appears to contain a military-era building that was relocated to its current site during the Hospital Phase and contains rock features indicative of POW-era construction techniques. Recreational and athletic facilities for swimming, horseback riding, golf, softball, handball, and tennis were also built.

Concurrent with activation of the convalescent hospital was the establishment of the POW camp in the Expansion Phase area. Beginning in 1944, hundreds of Italian, and later German, POWs were transferred to the facilities at Camp Lockett, contributing to the construction activity and responsible for many of the rock retaining walls, as well as the shrine and chapel that was built near their barracks at the former 28th Cavalry area at the north end of the complex (Manley et al. 2006).

6.9.2 Existing Condition

Pre-World War II Construction

The Campo Hotel was destroyed during a fire in 1944, and border patrol facilities have been built where the library once stood. However, a handful of other buildings and structures that predate Camp Lockett are extant in the Cultural Landscape Area.

The Gaskill Brothers Stone Store contains the offices for the MEHS, as well as a history museum and a gift shop. Since the Historic Period, there has been a replacement of the exterior wood stairway with concrete and stone and the addition of an exterior restroom. The vehicular bridge at the entrance to the camp has been replaced since the Historic Period with an open wooded bridge over the creek. The Trading Post is extant and houses a convenience store called the Campo Green Store.

Both the Ferguson Ranch House and the Cameron House remain extant: the Cameron House and auxiliary buildings and lands are a private residence, and the Ferguson House appears to have undergone extensive restoration. The house is presently used as housing for employees of the Rancho Del Campo Youth Detention Facility.

The railroad depot building has been rehabilitated and functions as a visitor center and gift shop for the PSRM. The residential building located north of the depot building, to its north, is also intact and appears to have been used during Camp Lockett for staff housing (Figure 53). It appears that the railroad bridge crossing over campo creek has been improved.

World War II Camp Lockett Phases of Construction

Mobilization Phase (June 23–December 1, 1941)

Most extant buildings in Camp Lockett date to the Mobilization Phase of construction during the POS. The buildings have been altered over time, including changes made to accommodate the Hospital Phase. Physical changes include the addition of ramps or other ADA-required alterations that are standard in public buildings, seismic upgrades, new windows or doors, new roofing, and the replacement of World War II-era asbestos shingle cladding with stucco or wood siding (see Figure 50).

A cluster of four stables is extant in their original location and are in the process of being rehabilitated (see Figure 48). Another extant stable and the only surviving hayshed from the Historic Period are extant, but located on private property and were not surveyed for this report.

While the main stage of the Merritt Bowl is non-extant, a wooden flat-front building is visible from Sheridan Road on the former site of the venue. It is unknown if this was part of the original Merritt Bowl complex or if it was constructed after the POS.

Several rows of barracks remain extant on privately owned land within the Main Post area. And the hospital cluster is largely intact, though it was altered during the Hospital Phase and in the post-war era.

The land area south of the Main Post, near the theater and along Moore Road, has seen significant demolition of Mobilization-Era buildings, including the gas chamber, the officers' quarters, headquarters, and the chapel. These areas were not redeveloped after demolition and exist as open fields with archaeological traces of the World War II-era buildings scattered throughout. Those that remain intact, such as the theater, have been abandoned and are severely deteriorated (see Figure 49).

The incinerator and sewage plant along Old Highway 94 are extant. The incinerator is not in use, but appears largely unaltered. The water tanks at the sewage plant have been replaced with steel tanks and there are two new concrete block structures on the site: a sludge holding pool, and sludge drying area. The historic building is used as a maintenance shed. Both facilities are encircled with chain-link fence and barbed wire.

The swimming pool near the spring has been filled with soil and covered in concrete, although the two bathhouses and several small scale features remain extant (see Figure 45). The exterior of the buildings have had stucco applied and Bath House 2 has had a porch roof overhang added to the east elevation and 25 percent of the north elevation. The buildings retain the original asphalt shingle roofing and double-hung windows, but have been reclad in stucco since the POS (Manley et al. 2006:33)

Expansion Phase (1942–1943)

Most of the buildings constructed during the Expansion Phase were located on leased private property. Following the war and the decommission of the camp, most of these buildings were demolished; a few were moved to the hospital or elsewhere (Manley et al. 2006).

Portions of the civilian workers housing complex is extant, but abandoned. A cluster of 17 cottages, including single-family residences and duplexes, are still painted in pastel colors from the Hospital

Phase era. They have green rolled sheet roofing and large air conditioning units in the windows, and each cottage has its own yard with garden space. The dormitories have been demolished.

An inspection of aerial maps indicates that the other swimming pool that was located in the 28th Cavalry area is non-extant.

Hospital Phase (1944–1946)

The hospital area remains largely intact, including the stone dispensary building toward the back of complex. Alterations to the complex include new roofing on both buildings and the covered walkways.

Post-World War II Construction

After the U.S. Army left Camp Lockett in 1946, some of the World War II-era facilities continued to be used for institutional purposes. In other cases, land was returned to prior owners. In those later cases, World War II-era buildings were largely demolished, and new construction has replaced it. At the north end of the Cultural Landscape Area, a contemporary private subdivision was built in the 2000s. Moving south along Sheridan and Custer roads, several private ranches and homesteads are located where the 28th Cavalry was sited during the Expansion Phase.

Within the area owned by PSRM, a large metal barn has been constructed at the north end of the parcel to house the museums exhibits. A row of what appear to be Old West play wood buildings, decorated to look like a stereotypical Old West town, but scaled down for children, are located near the depot building where the stables were located. Additionally, a wood shed building is located immediately west of the rail alignment north of the depot building. Its date of construction is unknown.

U.S. Border Patrol maintains modern facilities in Campo. They were not accessible for survey and are generally located along Route 767, beyond where Hotel Campo was once located, and near the Main Post, at the main entrance, in the former Main Post area. Other contemporary structures have been built within the Main Post area, including the Campo Post Office the updated Campo Fire Station along Jeb Stuart Road.

Several buildings and structures have been built by the Rancho Del Campo school in and around the hospital complex and Chaffee Park. The most prominent are four ca. 1970s masonry buildings that appear to have served as classrooms or administrative offices for the school. These buildings are located outside of Chaffee Park, facing inward. The school also appears to have constructed three small wood-frame structures that may have functioned as shade structures or covered information stands, waiting areas, or bus stops. These are located near the vehicular entrance to the hospital complex of Route 767.

The pool structure that was constructed at the rear of the hospital complex is extant, as is what appears to be a concession stand or bathhouse. The pool is accessed via stairs with stone walls, but is currently fenced off and inaccessible. It is unknown if this pool was constructed during the Hospital Phase or by Rancho Del Campo.

The CLEEF area south of the Hospital Cluster contains a small contemporary concrete-block building along the access drive off Route 767. It likely contains storage for CLEEF operations, but was inaccessible during survey. A metal covered signage structure is located next to the building. Additionally, two elevated viewing structures (call booths) are located adjacent to the two smaller equestrian courses for scoring and announcements during events. Covered seating is also located

adjacent to the large course at the west edge of CLEEF. During ICF's field investigations, two recreational vehicles were also parked adjacent to the large course. They did not appear to be permanent additions to the landscape.

Lastly, several small concrete-block structures are located at locations throughout the site. One is located on private property, just north of the intersection of Pershing Road and Jeb Stuart Road within the old Main Post area. The date of construction and purpose of these structures are currently unknown.

6.9.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Based on recent findings of the survey conducted by ICF architectural historians, the Local Register-listed district has 50 contributing buildings within the *Master Plan and Overlay Zone Area* that retain historical integrity. To understand which buildings and structures are considered contributors to the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District, see Chapters 6 and 7 of ICF's companion report, *Camp Lockett Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Master Plan and Overlay Zone Area*.

Additional buildings and structures within the historic district or located outside of the historic district boundary, but within the historic landscape boundary, may contribute to the overall Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape area. This is because the assessment of integrity for cultural landscapes can differ from that used in an architectural conditions assessment: a building may contribute to a cultural landscape because it reinforces historic spatial relationships or retains associated site features that may not have been considered otherwise. For example, Series 700 buildings from the Mobilization Phase at Camp Lockett that no longer retain original windows or siding might not retain individual integrity, but are still considered contributors to the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape.

Contributing Features

- Extant buildings that were constructed prior to 1941, but were used by the U.S. Army during their occupation of Camp Lockett during the Historic Period. Examples include, but are not limited, to:
 - Railroad Depot and associated Section Hands Quarters (Figure 53)
 - Gaskill Brothers Stone Store
 - Ferguson Ranch House and garage
 - Cameron House
 - Campo Green Store
- Extant Series 700 buildings that were constructed by the U.S. Army during mobilization phase in 1941 at Camp Lockett or other styles of construction built at this time. Examples include, but are not limited, to:
 - Campo Senior Center
 - Campo Sheriff's Office
 - Former Service Club (vacant)
 - Mountain Health Community Center Building (Figure 50)
 - Extant barracks in the former Main Post

- Extant stables and a single hayshed (Figure 48)
- Swimming pool (Figures 44, 45)
- Bathhouses at the swimming pool (Figures 44, 45)
- Theater building (vacant) (Figure 49)
- Former supply house across Sheridan Road from the theater
- Former mess hall across Sheridan Road from the theater
- Former mess hall on Moore Road
- Incinerator building (Figure 47)
- Maintenance building at the sewage treatment plant
- Extant buildings that were constructed during the Army's expansion phase in 1942–1943 at Camp Lockett. Examples include but are not limited to:
 - Civilian Worker Housing Complex on Forrest Gate Road
- Extant buildings that were constructed by the Army during the Hospital Phase in 1944–1946, including buildings that were relocated or re-used from earlier eras of construction. Examples include, but are not limited, to:
 - Dispensary building with in the Hospital complex (see Figure 51)

Non-Contributing Features

- Buildings and structures that were constructed after World War II. Examples include, but are not limited, to:
 - The vehicular bridge crossing at the entrance to the camp
 - The railroad bridge over Campo Creek
 - The four ca. 1970s masonry buildings around Chaffee Park
 - Campo Fire Station building
 - Campo Post Office building
 - Border Patrol buildings and structures
 - Metal barn containing the PSRM exhibits.
 - Call booths at CLEEF
 - Concrete storage building at CLEEF
 - Wood-frame structures near the vehicular entrance to the Hospital Complex built by Rancho Del Campo
 - Old West play buildings

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- Wood shed building immediately west of the railroad alignment north of the depot building
- Wood building at the former site of Merritt Bowl
- Pool and associated buildings located at the rear of the hospital complex
- Undated concrete-block structures (see Figure 52)

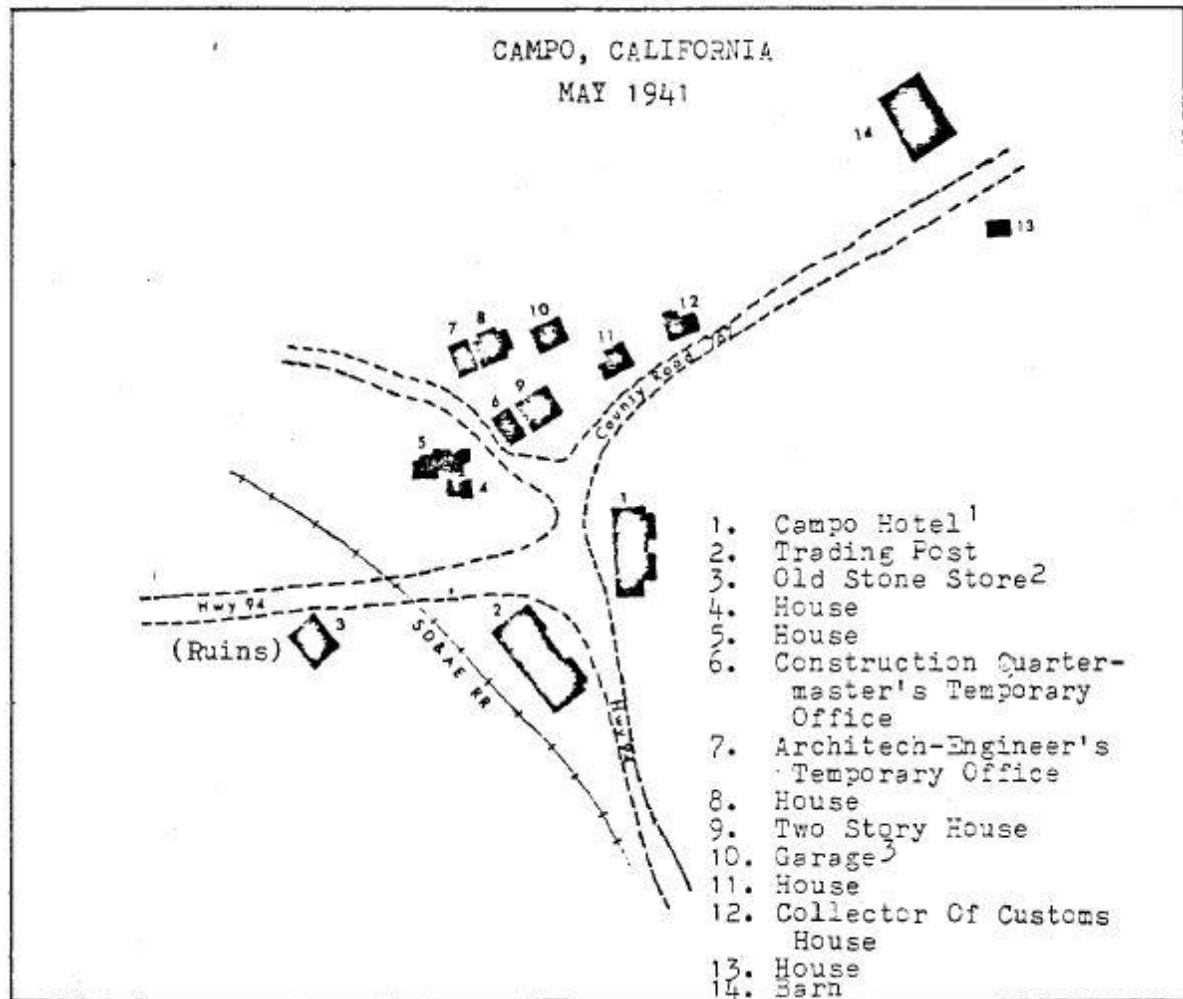


Figure 43. Campo, California, 1941 Building Layout

Personnel of the Constructing Quartermaster and Kistner, Curtis & Wright, the project Architect-Engineer, arrived in Campo in early May 1941 and commenced their work on Camp Lockett. Source: Hinds 1985.



Figure 44. Pool Across from Community Building, 1998

This photo shows the original construction of the L-shaped pool across from the Community Building.
Source: MEHS Archives 1988.



Figure 45. Pool Across from Community Building, 2019

The L-shaped pool has been filled in with soil. Storage containers are stored in the area. Stonework from both the POW era and Rancho Del Campo era surrounds the buildings and pool site. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 46. Merritt Bowl Stage

The Merritt Bowl stage and terracing was located in the center of the stables area. Source: MEHS Archives.

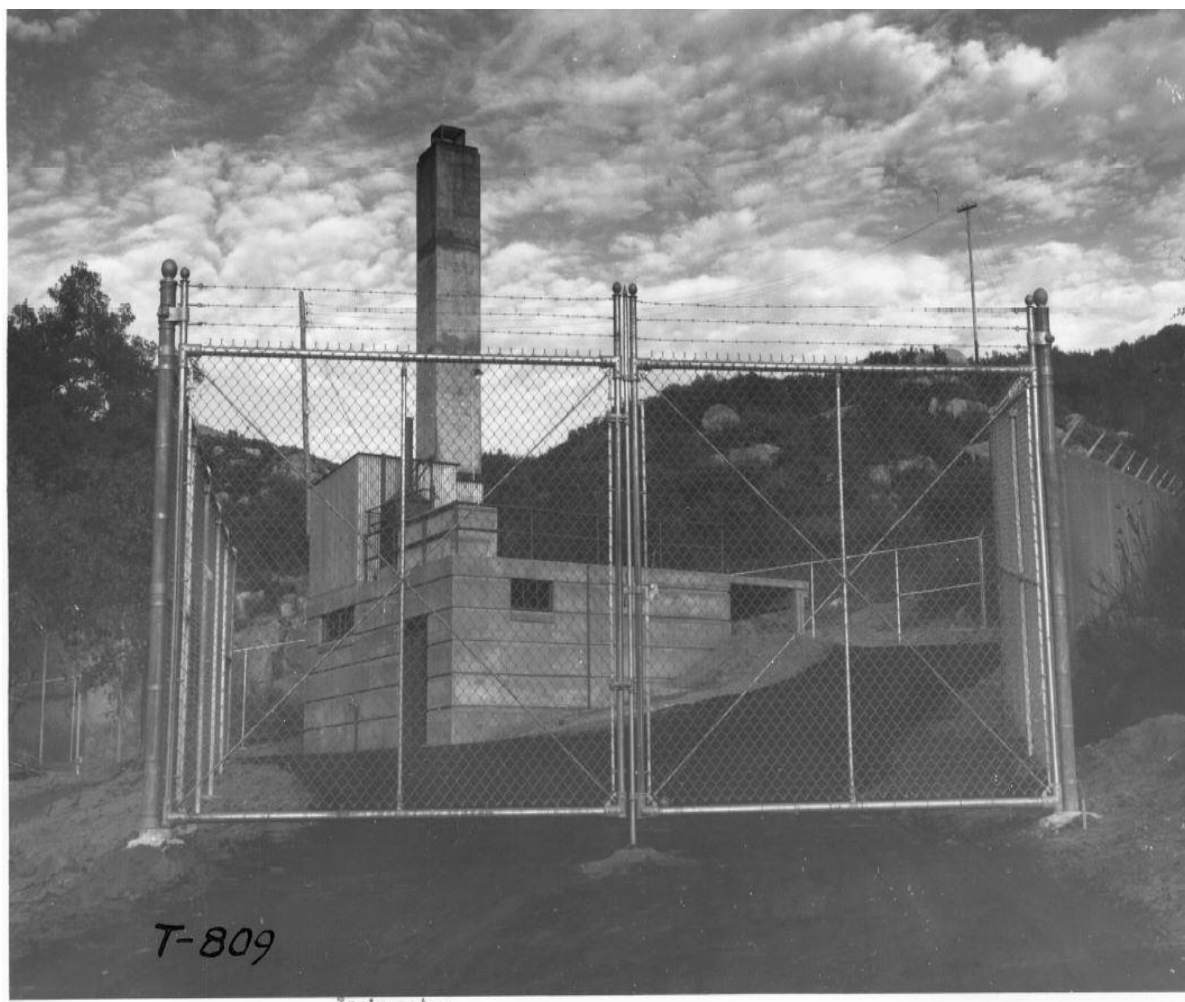


Figure 47. Incinerator along Old Highway 94

The incinerator was built of concrete block and located along Old Highway 94. Source: (Tadlock 1941).



Figure 48. Updated Stable Building

This photo shows one of the four remaining stables that have been improved in the extant stables cluster.
Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 49. Historic Theater Building

The historic theater building retains its historic design, materials, location, but is currently vacant.
Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 50. Historic Community Building

The historic community building has been rehabilitated and houses the local community center, a compatible use of the building. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 51. Historic Stone Dispensary

The historic stone dispensary is located in the rear of the hospital complex. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 52. Concrete Block Structures near Main Post

Concrete block structures are located near the Main Post area. This photo was taken from Forrest Gate Road, looking east near the Border Patrol Facilities. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 53. Residential building located north of the Railroad Depot

This building was constructed before WWII and was used by the Military during their occupation of Camp Lockett. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.10 Small Scale Features

6.10.1 Historic Condition

Pre-World War II Construction

Stone walls pre-date the Camp Lockett era of the site. Historic photos show that at least by 1911, dry-stacked stone walls created a border in front of the Campo Hotel and lined the pedestrian walkway to the entrance. The walls were made of varying sized small to medium local stones approximately 3 feet in height (MEHS Archives).

Prior to World War II construction, the Pioneer Cemetery was located on the far eastern edge of the valley from the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store and associated cluster of early development. In a letter dated May 29, 1941, from the Constructing Quartermaster William T. Moody to a Mr. Jesse L. Beckley of Escondido, California, Moody assures Beckley that the construction of the army base would not disturb his mother's grave (MEHS Archives).

World War II Camp Lockett Phases of Construction

First Construction Phase – Mobilization Phase (June 23–December 1, 1941)

Written descriptions and photos attached to the 1941 completion report include details about small scale features that were built during the first phase of construction. Examples include, but are not limited, to the following:

- Aboveground utility poles created a common visual thread throughout the developed core. The T-posts along primary streets, such as Sheridan Drive, also included hanging metal lighting fixtures.
- At least three types of fencing were constructed to create boundaries or to provide security or safety purposes. Wooden picket fences, made of wooden posts with three horizontal rails, were built around the stables and veterinary ward (see Figure 57). The 1941 completion report includes reference to a standard drawing for chain-link fences. There are historic photos of chain-link fences surrounding the incinerator and sewage treatment plant, but they were perhaps located in additional locations surrounding utilities. Finally, metal pole fencing was built within the swimming pool, area across from the community building.
- The 1941 completion report included reference to standard drawings for flagpoles and their associated revolving cleats. Known historic locations are at the entrance area and one sited prominently in the center of the road, near the 10th Cavalry Headquarters building and within the center area of the developed core (see Figure 57). There were likely more flagpoles, but their locations are unknown at this time.
- Standard street signs were erected during the first phase of construction. White-painted wooden signs with dark lettering were placed on street corners (see Figure 55).
- A small butane plant was located in the Post Engineers area, near the Quartermaster warehouses. The 1941 completion report includes details for two 12,000-gallon steel butane tanks.

Second Construction Phase – Expansion Phase (1942–1943)

The U.S. Army expanded the stables area and built the civilian workers housing complex and the 28th Cavalry area during the Expansion Phase. Specific small scale features to this phase of construction are not known to differ from the first phase of development, but continued with the same standards.

Third Construction Phase – Hospital Phase (1944–1946)

Development and built features during the third phase of constructed were focused on the needs of the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital and undertaken by the Italian POWs.

A letter from 1945 states that the patients and staff onsite enjoyed volleyball, bocce ball, and tennis “owing to the configuration of the terrain” (MEHS Archives). The letter was referencing the adjacent hillsides that prevented larger recreational fields behind the hospital complex. Volleyball, bocce ball, and tennis could each be played on relatively small courts within the confines of the hospital complex and its immediate surroundings; further north, in the historic ranchlands area that was used for a mounted parade ground during the war, the open flat grounds were transformed into recreational fields during the Hospital Phase. A soccer field, baseball diamonds, and a nine-hole golf course were established in this area.

The Italian POWs took part in building the Mitchell Convalescent Hospital and working in its mess halls, but they also built small scale features found throughout Camp Lockett, beyond the hospital area. The Italian POWs built low walls constructed of local faced granite, coursed masonry walls built of either curb-height walls or walls approximately 2 to 3 feet in height. An example of a 2- to 3-foot low wall creates the triangular shaped area around the flagpole near the Main Post (see Figure 58). Curb-height walls surrounded the entrance gate and buildings along Moore Road (see Figure 59). The swimming pool across from the community building east of Sheridan Road was first constructed during the Expansion Phase. Later, rock walls and rock bleachers created from faced local granite were added to the site surrounding the pool. The POWs also built a feature near their camp in the northeast section of Camp Lockett. Dedicated in 1944, the masonry alcove they erected housed a Madonna shrine built into a bedrock outcropping with an engraved stone.

6.10.2 Existing Condition

Today, Camp Lockett contains a variety of small scale features associated with the Historic Period and those that have been added since, many during the Rancho Del Campo era. Due to the large number of features, they are organized by geographic location below.

Chaffee Park Small Scale Features

- The entrance area of Chaffee Park on the northwest corner has a variety of features associated with the Rancho Del Campo era, including an arch above Jeb Stewart Road, a gate at the entrance of the park, a bell, school sign, and a small earthen amphitheater used for signs each located on the south side of the entrance area.
- Creosote logs have been placed as a border around Chaffee Park and along the east side of Forrest Gate Road in the from the area near Chaffee Park south, near the entrance to CLEEF (see Figure 61). These are associated with the Rancho Del Campo era and are not compatible with the historic character of the site in materiality or style.
- The center of Chaffee Park contains small scale features constructed during the Rancho Del Campo era, including a grill inscribed with a 1970 date, a fountain, and a bridge structure built using local stone in a compatible style to the historic character of the site. Prior to World War II, local round stone was used for small scale features in the landscape, but during the war period, the POWs used faced local granite (see Figures 62 & 63).
- The 1970s-era building east of Chaffee Park includes metal pole fencing along the stairways and a green-painted sign.

Civilian Workers Housing Complex Small Scale Features

- The civilian workers housing complex includes various features that likely date to either the Camp Lockett era or the Rancho Del Campo era; however, it is unknown which features date to which era. Features include clothes lines, fences, rock borders used for garden beds, and small rock retaining walls (both from painted white stones and, possibly, from concrete piers).

Hospital Area Small Scale Features

- In the same style as the mortared stone features in the center of Chaffee Park, a mortared stone bench and a grill are located behind the hospital complex near the basketball court. The bench has an inscription, "Born Feb '71." These features date to the Rancho Del Campo era.

- The north-central building in the hospital area has an un-coursed stone retaining wall lining the east/west façade near Jeb Stewart Road. A concrete path flanked by railroad ties leads to a circular pad with a flagpole in the center.
- The hospital area is bordered by a chain-link fence topped with barbed wire, presumably from the Rancho Del Campo era.
- The open courtyards between the hospital buildings contain various small scale features, such as a birdbath, hose wheel, volleyball net, and pull-up bars (see Figure 60). These features are likely a mixture of war era and Rancho Del Campo era.
- The southeast corner of the hospital area has a graded paved area next to Jeb Stewart Road with a water valve, pole fencing, a low rock wall, and an outdoor shower attached to one of the buildings. It appears to be a mixture of Camp Lockett and Rancho Del Campo features.

Community Building and Mountain Empire Community Park Small Scale Features

- The east side of the community building has a native plant garden and safety bollards along Sheridan Road.
- Three baseball diamonds, known as the Little Padres Baseball Fields, are located west and below the community building. Features include batting cages, dugouts, chain-link fence, wooden post fence, metal bleachers, and concrete bleachers with concrete stairs that connect to the community building.
- The Mountain Empire Community Park is a playground north of the community building. Features include concrete block retaining wall with fence, an ADA ramp and parking stall, light bollards, playground equipment, vegetation, picnic shelter, grills, and wooden post fence.

PSRM Area Small Scale Features

- Several features have been added near the PSRM near the historic depot building, including: a shade structure, ramp, picnic area, and interpretive panels.

CLEEF Small Scale Features

- The entrance area to CLEEF off of Forrest Gate Road has a welcoming area with a gate, log edging, information kiosk, and arch.
- The east side of CLEEF includes a new equestrian camping area on a hillside above the event space, with water spigots, paddocks, grills, picnic tables, creosote bollards with camping site numbers, and trash cans.
- A fenced equipment yard is located on the northeast section of CLEEF.
- The northernmost area includes a graded area with barrels in the center. Pole fencing material was in a pile on the ground, presumably to be used for construction around the arena.
- An equestrian training area is located in the center area of CLEEF, west of the arenas. The training area includes various sided logs, a gate, stairs made out of logs, and other training devices constructed primarily of wooden materials.

- The event arena includes various fence types that surround the space with barrels in the center of the arena, a call booth with “CLEEF” written on it, bleachers, a grill, a large hitching post, water troughs, and trashcans.
- There are two corrals: one with a small call booth, chute, and various fence types; and a corral in the center with hay bales.
- A track with hay bales lining its outer edge is located on the southernmost edge of CLEEF’s equestrian facility. It has a chain-link fence boundary.

General Utilities Site-Wide

Water hydrants and water valve pumps with dated inscriptions of “1945” are located throughout Camp Lockett.

- The two 12,000-gallon butane steel tanks are extant, surrounded by a private landowner’s boundary fence.

Other small scale features that do not fit into one of the geographic categories above, or that span the entire site, are included below:

- The private residences in the historic barracks area along Moore Road have various small scale features, such as gates, posts, and clotheslines associated with their current owners.
- The Pioneer Cemetery location has been retained (west of the current Sheriff’s Department), and a historically accurate fence sourced from Australia was installed in May 2019 by the MEHS. The approximately 30-foot by 20-foot cemetery includes a marker with a list of names.
- Various styles of signage are found throughout Camp Lockett. Within the Main Post area (under private ownership), historic street signs are extant (see Figure 56). The entrance area is cluttered with an array of safety, directional, and destination type signs.
- An open basin built into the existing sloped grade is located on the southwest side of the extant stables buildings. The basin was presumably used for horses and is made concrete and has a wooden cap (see Figure 65).
- Two unidentified square concrete basins/footings (approximately 2 by 2 feet) are located at grade at the corners of a stable building in the stables cluster. Their construction date and use are currently unknown.
- Although the original flagpole in the Main Post area has been replaced, a new flagpole has been installed in the same location. The low rock wall built by the POWs that creates a triangular-shaped area surrounding the flagpole is extant. The flagpole from the entrance area has been removed. An existing flagpole is located on the north side of Jeb Stuart Road, adjacent to the fire station.
- Due to vandalism, the original statue in the POW shrine was removed and placed in the MEHS’s museum. A vinyl replica was inserted in the original located at the shrine site, in the rock outcropping along Sheridan Road. The original stonework is extant.
- Due to the vast number of horses at Camp Lockett during the Historic Period, water troughs were located throughout the stables area and possibly in other areas where horses would have spent considerable time, such as the mounted obstacle course. The water troughs were concrete 18-by-4-by-4-foot structures. Today, a sampling of these features can be seen in the historic stables area between the railroad and Sheridan Road, although most have been demolished. A

concrete grinding pile located west of the four extant stables building includes rows of concrete water troughs.

- During the Historic Period, recreation fields were created at Camp Lockett, especially during the Hospital Phase. During the Rancho Del Campo era, several additional recreational fields were added to the site that maintained the rural character of the Historic Period and setting. New concrete has been poured over building foundation slabs to create basketball courts throughout the site. In other areas where World War II-era buildings have been demolished, the open fields have been used for baseball diamonds, such as the historic headquarters area. South of the hospital complex, a cluster of recreational fields has been built, including two basketball courts, a handball court, a baseball diamond with two single benches and a foul-ball fence, and a running track on a terrace above the other features. Concrete steps lead from the handball court to the running track. The recreational fields used by the Rancho Del Campo era consistently use the same style of lighting standards (see Figure 64).
- A Buffalo Soldiers monument and a stone monument with pillars surrounding by a mortared rock wall are located in front of the Ferguson Ranch House.
- The small scale features associated with the swimming pool located east of Sheridan Road, near the community building, have undergone a series of alterations and additions over time. The first phase of rock bleacher and wall construction was likely accomplished during the POW era. Later additions and concrete patchwork seems to have been undertaken during the Rancho Del Campo era. As seen in historic photos, both a chain-link fence and metal pole fencing continue to be used for security and safety purposes in the area.

6.10.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- POW stonework at shrine on Sheridan Road
- Utilities (water hydrants and valves; butane tanks; gas valves)
- White street signs in Main Post (Figure 56)
- Ornamental stone wall border at triangle parcel where flagpole is located (Figure 58)
- Concrete water troughs
- Swimming pool features (stonework, chain-link fence boundary, metal pole fencing)

Non-Contributing Features

- Chaffee Park features (entrance arch, gate, bell, school sign, earth sign amphitheater, creosote border; metal pole fencing and sign near 1970s era building)
- Hospital Area features (concrete path to flagpole flanked by railroad ties, chain-link fence with barbed wire, outdoor shower)
- Community building and Mountain Empire Community Park features (safety bollards, all features in park/playground)
- PSRM (updated features near depot building, including benches, signage, light standards)

- CLEEF features (entrance gate, log edging, kiosk, arch; equestrian camping features; equestrian arenas and track) (Figure 69)
- Features in private yards along Moore Road in historic barracks area
- Various types of signage (Figure 67)
- Buffalo Soldiers and stone monument with wall near Ferguson Ranch House (Figure 68)
- San Diego County utilities (manhole covers) (Figure 70)

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- Flagpole in triangle parcel
- Chaffee Park stone features (grill, fountain, bridge structure)
- Hospital area features (mortared stone bench and grill, metal pole fencing) (Figures 62, 63)
- Recreation fields (Little Padres Baseball Fields, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, volleyball, bocce ball, running track)
- CLEEF features (equestrian paddocks, chutes, obstacles) (Figure 69)
- Pioneer Cemetery fence and marker (Figure 66)
- Vinyl replica of statue at POW shrine

Unknown Features

- Civilian workers housing features (clothes lines, fences, rock borders, retaining walls)
- Hospital area features (stone retaining wall lining front building, birdbath, hose wheel, pull-up bars, volleyball net)(Figure 60)
- Open concrete basin in stables area (Figure 65)
- Unidentified square concrete basins/footings



Figure 54. Three-Rail Corral Fences Near Stables

This photo shows three-rail corral fences in the historic stables area. Source: 1941 completion report.



Figure 55. Historic-Period Directional Road Signs

This photo shows the standard directional road signs used during the Historic Period. Source: 1941 completion report.



Figure 56. Original Street Sign, Main Post Area

An original street sign is located in the historic Main Post area. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 57. Original Flagpole

This 1941 image shows the original flagpole prior to the rock walls were built; note the the utility poles with street lights. Source: 1941 Completion Report.



Figure 58. Flagpole Triangle, Main Post

The flagpole triangle area near the Main Post is seen here with the mortared stone walls built by the POWs. Source: MEHS Archives.



Figure 59. Mortared Retaining Walls, Moore Road

Mortared curb height retaining walls that appear to be near Moore Road. Photo taken after camp was decommissioned. Source: MEHS Archives.



Figure 60. Open Courtyard, Hospital Complex

Various small scale features in one of the open courtyards in the hospital complex includes hose wheel, birdbath, pull-up bars. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 61. Creosote Logs, Chaffee Park

Creosote logs border Chaffee Park and nearby circulation features. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 62. Bench and Grill

A bench and grill constructed of local stone is located near the south side of the hospital with an inscribed date of 1971. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 63. Stone Feature, Chaffee Park North

Stone feature north of Chaffee Park constructed by Rancho Del Campo with date inscription of 1970.
Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 64. Rancho Del Campo Lighting Standards

This photo shows the Rancho Del Campo era lighting standards. This photo was taken at the handball court southeast of the hospital complex. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 65. Concrete Basin at Stables Area, North

A concrete basin built into the slope located on the north side of the stables area. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 66. Pioneer Cemetery Fence and Markers

This photo shows the markings and fence that surround the 30-foot x 20-foot cemetery. View looking north. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 67. Various Types of Signage, Entrance Area

This photo shows a collection of various types of signs at the entrance area. View looking southeast. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 68. Buffalo Soldiers Monument

A monument commemorating the Buffalo Soldiers who served at Camp Lockett is located near the Ferguson Ranch House. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 69. CLEEF Small Scale Features

Equestrian facilities at CLEEF include numerous small scale features, such as bleachers, paddocks, picnic tables, and more. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 70. County of San Diego Manhole Cover

The San Diego County Sanitation District serves the community of Campo with sewer sanitation facilities located throughout the site. Source: ICF June 2019.

6.11 Historic Archaeological Sites

6.11.1 Historic Condition

For detailed information regarding the archeological sites in the environs of Camp Lockett, please refer to ICF's companion report, *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Locket Master Plan and Overlay Zone*. Results from previous archaeological studies indicate a substantial occupation of the Camp Lockett region over a long period of time. It seems probable that the prehistoric sites and isolates recorded within or in immediate proximity to Camp Lockett represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated utilization, through time, from the Early Prehistoric Period, through the Archaic Period, and into the Late Prehistoric Period. This section only examines features that have been classified as historic archaeological resources that date to the period of time during which Camp Lockett operated.

Historic archaeological sites include ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features and contribute to the Historic Period. Camp Lockett is composed of various historic archeological features that date to the Historic Period, including building foundation slabs and piers, ruins, and road traces.

Several concrete slabs and building remnants located throughout the site mark the locations of buildings and structures constructed during World War II. The concrete slabs and piers historically

served as the foundations for the buildings and structures of Camp Lockett, which were either set on concrete footings or slab foundations. These features help to convey the historic spatial organization and scale of Camp Lockett during the Historic Period.

During World War II, the military built and maintained an extensive circulation system to service vehicles and horses. Driveways and paths circumnavigated or directly led to buildings or structures throughout the densely built military settlement. In addition to the San Diego and Arizona Railroad, Old Highway 94 was the major mode of entry to the camp. Additional roads connected the camp to the border and to an extended camp area that comprised discontinuous military operations, such as shooting ranges and water tanks and reservoirs.

An extensive system of infrastructure was also built by the Military or POWs at Camp Lockett, including stone ditches, paths, retaining walls, other types of walls, and the bleachers at the pool. The tradition of building with stones and mortar appears to have been carried over from earlier eras, as evidenced by historic photos of stone walls in front of Campo Hotel (ca. 1911) prior to the establishment of Camp Lockett.

The swimming pool east of the community building on Sheridan Road sits on top of a knoll and is accessed by a mortared stone pathway with steps, connecting Sheridan Road to the front gate of the pool and curving around a large boulder outcropping. The pathway is made from faced local granite and likely built by the POWs at the same time when the rock bleachers and low walls surrounding the pool were built.

In addition to the historic archaeology identified in this section, two pre-World War II cemeteries are located within the Cultural Landscape Area. These cemeteries served families in Campo before the U.S. Army established Camp Lockett. In leasing or purchasing the land, the U.S. Army agreed not to disturb the family cemeteries. Instead, the U.S. Army planned their installation to circumnavigate the cemetery sites, as a result, weaving them into the site plan. The first cemetery is nestled atop a slope at the base of a rock outcropping to the east of Sheridan Road, where it intersects with Jeb Stuart Road and Moore Road. The second cemetery is located on the northern edge of the Cultural Landscape Boundary, east of Sheridan Road, near where the U.S. Army expanded in 1942–43 to build facilities for the 28th Cavalry.

6.11.2 Existing Condition

Since Camp Lockett was decommissioned in 1946, many buildings have been demolished, but the foundations of the majority of these buildings remained in place. However, during the June 2019 field survey, concrete foundations and other features, such as the concrete water troughs, were actively being removed and grinded. It appeared that the foundations of four historic warehouses in the Quartermaster area near the railroad alignment were actively being removed. The foundations are in a state of broken piles of concrete rubble (see Figure 74). Piles of gravel and ground granite are located in the formal corral areas west of the extant stables cluster. In the southern developed cluster, instead of removing the foundation slabs, it appears that Rancho Del Campo poured new concrete over the historic foundation slabs, possibly due to safety concerns of exposed rebar and other materials, as well as to repurpose the slabs as basketball courts.

Clusters of foundations are found throughout the Camp Lockett developed core, although they are often obscured by scrub vegetation and dense mustard. These former buildings are indicated by remnants, including rectangular concrete foundation slabs comprising the full footprint of a building, poured perimeter foundations approximately 10 inches wide across the top, portions of

foundation walls, and concrete piers. Bolt anchors and rebar are present within foundation ruins. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- A coursed masonry rock wall on PSRM land appears to be a corner foundation of a structure with built-in steps. The wall is made of local granite. The location of the structure is consistent with a dog kennel on historic maps (Hinds n.d.b).
- Four extant stables buildings remain in a cluster west of Sheridan Road and north of the Little Padres Baseball Fields. Historically, there were another set of two stable buildings located in the terrace between the extant buildings and Sheridan Road. Today, although the buildings have been demolished, there are remnants of concrete foundation pads, aprons, and coursed masonry walls and a stairway. Vegetation is growing on top of the features.
- A cluster of remnant building foundations and piers is located in the field north of the intersection at Sheridan Road and Custer Road. Historically, there were stables buildings in this area north of Custer Road, as well as a series of blacksmith shops along the east side of Sheridan Road. Remnant features include foundation slabs, some with low walls, rebar, and utilities, concrete piers, and a historic foundation slab with new concrete poured in its center (see Figure 73). As the vegetation was overgrown during the field study, this area was not studied in detail.
- One building foundation pad is extant in the historic 10th Cavalry motor pool area, which today is located west of the middle baseball diamond in the Little Padres Baseball Fields. North of this extant foundation pad, just south of a historic road trace in the motor pool area, is an open field with compacted soil. Historically, two buildings associated with the motor pool were located just south of this road trace, and the field of compacted soil was historically where the vehicles parked in the 10th Cavalry motor pool area.
- The civilian workers housing area is located west of Forrest Gate Road. Historically, three dormitories for single men and women were located in the hillsides north of the housing complex. The dormitories have been demolished, and yet granite low walls and two stairways are found along Forrest Gate Road, leading to where these building entryways would have been located. The stairways have been covered in concrete, but the original stonework is visible underneath.
- Possible foundations are located in the entrance area above the main cluster of U.S. Border Patrol facilities along the west side of Forrest Gate Road. This area is inaccessible currently, but was revealed during visual inspection of an aerial base map.
- Northeast of Chaffee Park, one rehabilitated building is sited in a triangular parcel. A foundation wall is located on the west side of the building, in such close proximity that it appears that to have been either a supplemental building or an attached structure to the extant building.
- Several foundations are located in the field adjacent to the theater building, between Forrest Gate Road and Sheridan Road. Directly west of the theater, the foundation walls and piers of the chapel are extant (see Figure 75). South of the chapel ruins is a fenced area that was inaccessible during the 2019 survey, although concrete remnant features could be seen through the vegetation. This area was the historic location of the two 10th Cavalry officer's quarters buildings. South of the fenced area is a north-south oriented concrete foundation slab, which was the officer's mess hall.
- The field between Wheeler Road and Shannon Road, east of Chaffee Park, was largely inaccessible during the June field visit, but appears to contain foundations of historic buildings.

This area was historically used for the headquarters area, the Southern Land Frontier Sector, and the 4th Cavalry Brigade. In the northern section of the field, a basketball court has been poured on top of historic building foundations. The basketball court has a concrete block and brick retaining wall and is surrounded by other foundations.

- The field between Moore Road and Wheeler Road appears to contain basketball courts that have been poured on top of historic building foundations. As the grade increases from Moore Road up to Wheeler Road, and further to Shannon Road, building foundations create terraces that are accessed via stairways. In this area, even the foundation slabs that are not used as basketball courts have new concrete poured in the center of the slab, with the original material visible on the outside walls. Additional remnants in this area include perimeter foundation walls with mortared stone walls, presumably used as entrance walls (see Figure 76).
- In the historic barracks area north of Chaffee Park, building foundations are visible yet many were inaccessible during the 2019 field survey. Some foundations had new concrete poured in the center of the slabs (see Figure 77).

The extensive circulation system established at Camp Lockett by the military during World War II has degraded. In some respects, this is due to fewer residents onsite since World War II ended and the demolition of many buildings and structures that were once serviced by the roadway system. However, in many instances, traces of the original roadways are evident in the cleared areas of compacted soil and marked by a treeline or other marker. Examples of road traces that appear to have been used by the military according to their spatial arrangement or by confirming through historic maps include, but are not limited, to:

- Several road traces are evident in both north-south and east-west alignments between the PSRM parking lot/depot building and Sheridan Road. The Nicholson Road trace extending eastward toward the historic stables area from the railroad has remnants of World War II era asphalt (see Figure 72).
- A road trace aligned in a north-south direction is visible between Pershing Road and Sheridan Road, adjacent to the Forrest Gate Road. It appears to represent a historical portion of Jeb Stewart Road.
- A curved road trace behind the current Sheriff's Department office building connects the pool complex along Sheridan Road to the intersection of Moore and Sheridan roads.
- A road trace aligned in an east-west direction is visible between Moore Road and Wheeler Road between the 1970s era building and the basketball court.
- The road trace of the Old Campo Wagon Road is visible, beginning at the southwest corner of the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store and extending westward, crossing the railroad tracks, and including remnants of historic stone retaining walls.
- A road trace aligned in an east-west direction is visible between the Little Padres Baseball Fields, where an historic road from the community building ran west along the motor pool area toward the Quartermaster area.
- A road trace aligned in an east-west direction is visible in the center of the loop between Sheridan Road and Moore Road, in the historic barracks area. Although historic maps do not show this as a primary road, this section marked the separation between different troops in the barracks area, and so there may have been a secondary road in this alignment.

- A road trace aligned in a north-south direction is visible connecting the middle spur road in the civilian workers housing complex northward with Forrest Gate Road. This road provided access for the three dormitory buildings sited on the hillside west of Forrest Gate Road.

Rock walls that were built by Italian POWs can also trace historic circulation routes or contribute to our understanding of historic spatial organization and cluster arrangements. The tradition of using local stone for construction was used and continued by Rancho Del Campo, following the end of World War II. While some of the World War II-era features remain intact, many are in a state of ruin and are classified as archaeological features. These features include, but are not limited to:

- Sheridan Road increases in grade beginning near the southern end of the community building and increases northward. The community building was built on level ground that matches the grade before the road begins to climb; thus, a retaining wall was built along the west side of Sheridan Road and continues along the north side of the community building, with a set of steps that gain approximately 4 feet of grade leading to the building entrance. The wall is POW era, built of local granite with concrete masonry.
- The entrance area has several POW-era curb-height rock walls that can be seen in historic photos before the gatehouse was demolished. Some walls show various workmanship in the concrete patchwork.
- The mortared stone pathway leading to the swimming pool east of the community building on Sheridan Road includes a combination of concrete and masonry wall, with a concrete open culvert on the south side of the pathway (see Figure 79). The workmanship of the mortar and concrete patchwork reveals that improvement projects have occurred since it was first constructed, likely during the Rancho Del Campo era.
- A retaining wall and two stairways along Forrest Gate Road indicate that the historic location of the civilian worker dormitories that were built during the Expansion Phase (see Figure 71).

Both pre-World War II cemeteries remain extant, within or on the boundary of the Cultural Landscape Area, and both are both are maintained by local volunteers. The first cemetery, the Pioneer Cemetery, near the Main Post, does not include headstones, but was recently refurbished with a fence and a marker (see Figure 78). The second cemetery was not surveyed under the scope of the report, but discussion with volunteers at the MEHS revealed that it has also undergone recent rehabilitation.

6.11.3 Cultural Landscape Features

Contributing Features

- Foundations indicated the location of buildings that were constructed during the Historic Period.
- Road traces throughout the site that were used or established by the military during World War II.
- Rock walls and other features that were built by the POWs, such as those within the entrance area.
- Alignment and use of original faced local granite in the mortared stone pathway between Sheridan Road and swimming pool.

Non-Contributing Features

- Two pre-World War II cemeteries

Non-Contributing Compatible Features

- N/A

Unknown Features

- N/A



Figure 71. Mortared Granite Wall

A coursed mortared granite wall and stairs (covered in concrete) leads to the historic area of the dormitories north of the civilian workers housing complex, west of Forrest Gate Road. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 72. Two Road Traces Pictured Near the Railroad Depot Building.

The trace in the foreground crossing from left to right of photo is the historic Nicholson Road with remnant asphalt. Source: ICF 2019.



Figure 73. Foundation Slabs and Piers East of Sheridan Road

Foundation slabs and piers are seen under overgrown vegetation east of Sheridan Road in the historic stables area. Piers to the right of the photo in the sage. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 74. Four Concrete Foundations of the Warehouse Buildings

Four concrete foundations of the warehouse buildings in the Quartermaster area are in piles of rubble.

Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 75. Chapel Foundation West of Theater with Concrete Piers
Chapel foundation west of theater with concrete piers in the center. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 76. Terraces and Foundation Slabs East of Wheeler Road and Chaffee Park

East of Wheeler Road and Chaffee Park are terraces with foundation slabs, piers, and walls remnants. Pictured here is a concrete foundation wall and mortared stone wall. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 77. Historic Foundation Slab with New Poured Concrete

Historic foundation slab with new poured concrete in center is pictured here east of Moore Road. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 78. Pioneer Cemetery

The Pioneer Cemetery is located east of the current Sheriff's Department. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 79. Stone Pathway Leading to Pool

A stone pathway with low walls originally built by the POW leads to the pool, across from the Community Building. Source: ICF June 2019.



Figure 80. Low Rock Wall, Painted

A low rock wall on the western edge of Chaffee Park facing the Hospital Complex has been painted white. View looking east. Source: ICF June 2019.

As with other types of cultural resources, cultural landscape resources are evaluated for historic significance according to the NRHP and CRHP criteria outlined in Chapter 4, *Guidelines for Determining Significance*. In addition, they are evaluated according to the guiding documents for cultural landscapes outlined in Chapter 5, *Criteria and Methods*.

A cultural landscape must possess significance under at least one of the four criteria of cultural heritage defined by the NRHP. Due to the complex layering of characteristics, cultural landscapes may have significance under multiple criteria. Defining the significance of a landscape involves relating its findings from the historic conditions and the existing conditions to the historic context associated with the property. (Page et al. 1998)

Cultural landscapes may be eligible for listing in the CRHP or NRHP as designed landscapes, historic sites, or historic districts. They are distinct from individual built resources in that they often incorporate natural resources or systems as integral components. Additionally, cultural landscapes often change over time, which means that their integrity is not as easily defined and takes the patterns of change over time into consideration.

The significance evaluation in this report is based on knowledge of Camp Lockett's historical background and resource-specific information included in prior documentation and uncovered during archival research or field survey.

This report includes a full evaluation of the cultural landscape at Camp Lockett. However, since the property has undergone multiple evaluations in the past, and this report is intended to fill in gaps in prior documentation, this evaluation will refer to other designations where appropriate. As stated in Chapter 1, *Introduction*, this report will not include a reevaluation of significance relating to contributing buildings/structures or archaeological features that are described in ICF's companion report, *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone* and/or are outside the established POS for the district.

7.1 Current Historic Status

Two designated historic districts exist at Camp Lockett. The first was listed on the Local Register as Camp Lockett Historic District, No. 2003-005 on October 25, 2003. In September 2006, the County completed a NRHP nomination form for the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District. In January 2008, the State Office of Historic Preservation determined that the district was ineligible for listing in the NRHP, due largely to issues relating to land ownership. The property was, however, designated as California Historical Landmark (CHL) Number 1045 as of October 30, 2009. The County considers the most up-to-date documentation of the Local Register-listed district to be the 2006 NRHP nomination form for the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District, which lists 54 contributors (52 buildings and 2 structures).

7.1.1 Statement of Significance

The County's 2003 Record of Decision regarding the Local Register-listed historic district states:

This resource meets the criteria of significance under item V(b)(3) of the local register. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.

The 2006 NRHP nomination includes the following statement:

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Eligibility Criterion A (36 CFR 60.4) by virtue of its direct and important association with historical and cultural patterns significant in American history. The district is eligible at the local and national levels of significance. During its 1941-1946 period of significance, the camp embodied a unique cross section of America that included Native Americans, Mexicans and Mexican Americans, African Americans, Euro-Americans, and German and Italian prisoners of war. In 1941, the United States Army selected a remote valley in the mountains of eastern San Diego County for construction of new facilities to house the mounted cavalry regiments for training and border protection activities. Within the first year of establishing Camp Lockett, the Army transferred the installation to an all-black cavalry, a status it retained through the end of the war. Nicknamed Buffalo Soldiers by Indians during the 19th century, the ranks of black soldiers at Camp Lockett grew to nearly 3,000 as the camp transformed the quiet rural valley into a busy military base. By the end of World War II, Camp Lockett was one of the last installations of all-black mounted cavalry in the country. Through their social interactions in San Diego and the choices of many to remain in Southern California after the war, the black soldiers of Camp Lockett brought significant social change to the area, and the legacy of their influence is evident today. The National level of significance is manifested in several precedent-setting aspects of Camp Lockett's history. It was the last mounted cavalry base to be constructed in the United States. It was also among the very last bases within which the Buffalo Soldiers trained and operated before they were permanently disbanded as a mounted horse cavalry division. Such units ceased to exist within the armed forces ever since. In essence the closing of Camp Lockett marked the conversion of the U.S. Cavalry to modern mechanized armor and also the final manifestation of the segregated army. Additional significance is also gained when viewed against current national concerns about homeland security and undocumented immigration, as the primary mission of the cavalry detachments at Camp Lockett was to patrol the U.S.-Mexican Border. Once closed for military training, Camp Lockett went on to become the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States, yet another distinction that raises the district to the National level of significance.

The Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District nomination identified 54 contributors to the district (52 buildings and two structures). The nomination identified general types landscape features that contributed to the district, including original circulation routes, mortared fieldstone hardscape features, patterned plantings, Chaffee Park, open training areas, the Pioneer Cemetery, and the POW shrine. The nomination also identified historic archaeological features that contributed, including: foundations, representing a range of building and structure types from the POS, which contribute to the district and were enumerated as features within a single site in the nomination. A total of 47 features resulting from original barracks, day rooms, mess halls, storehouses, officers' quarters, chapel, and stables were present at the time that the nomination was completed.

7.1.2 Period of Significance

The Local Register-listed historic district has a 1940–1949 POS. The NRHP nomination updated this information to reflect a POS spanning 1941–1946, which aligned with the beginning of the Mobilization Phase at Camp Lockett and continued through the Hospital Phase. The documentation of the CHL historic district also specifies a 1941–1946 POS.

7.2 NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1: Events

A landscape found eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A/1 would be associated with a historical event or theme and retain landscape characteristics or character-defining features that allow the property to convey its significance.

The Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape is significant at the national and local levels under Criterion A/1 as a resource associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and cultural heritage. These events include:

- The protection of the region's transportation and communication during World War II.
- The protection of the United States–Mexico Border from enemy invasion during World War II.
- African-American history in San Diego and the United States.
- The last mounted cavalry military base and training facility in the United States.

As stated above in the NRHP documentation of the Rural Landscape Historic District, in 1941 the U.S. Army selected a remote valley in the mountains of eastern San Diego County for construction of new facilities to house the mounted cavalry regiments for training and border protection activities. Within the first year of establishing Camp Lockett, the U.S. Army transferred the installation to an all-African American cavalry, a status it retained through the end of the war. Nicknamed “Buffalo Soldiers” by Native Americans during the nineteenth century, the ranks of African American soldiers at Camp Lockett grew to nearly 3,000 as the camp transformed the quiet rural valley into a busy military base. By the end of World War II, Camp Lockett was one of the last installations of all-African American mounted cavalry in the country.

Camp Lockett was the last mounted cavalry base to be constructed in the United States. It was also among the very last bases within which the Buffalo Soldiers trained and operated before they were permanently disbanded as a mounted horse cavalry division. In essence, the closing of Camp Lockett marked the conversion of the U.S. Cavalry to modern mechanized armor and also the final manifestation of the segregated army. Once closed for military training, Camp Lockett went on to become the first Army Service Forces convalescent hospital in the United States and a camp for Italian and German POWs.

Camp Lockett's significant military history is evident in almost every layer of the landscape: the site plan of the military installation, which conformed to local geology and topography; the standardized methods of construction used to quickly build hundreds of buildings and structures in organized rows and clusters; the military-era circulation and utility systems that continue to service the town of Campo; and the former parade grounds, which retain compatible uses as ranches and as CLEEF in the flat, cleared areas adjacent to the Developed Core.

The spatial arrangement and cluster organization, along with the historic land use at Camp Lockett, clearly illustrate the military mission to build a utilitarian mounted cavalry camp. The land use, small scale features, and historic archaeological features also represent the property's function as a hospital and a POW camp. The constructed water features, circulation, and buildings/structures all combine to illustrate the functional areas that are part of the typical Military Landscape. As such, the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape is nationally and locally significant as a designed Military Landscape under Criterion A/1.

7.2.1 Period of Significance under Criterion A/1

Camp Lockett was built in 1941 and occupied by the military until 1946. Many of the original buildings are gone but the cultural landscape reflects the different phases of World War II military occupation of camp development and function: the Mobilization Phase (1941), the Expansion Phase (1942–1943), and the Hospital Phase (1944–1946).

Therefore, the period of significance under Criterion A/1 corresponds to the military's occupation of Camp Lockett between 1941 and 1946.

7.3 NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2: Person(s)

A cultural landscape found eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2 would be associated with a significant person or persons and their period of historical significance.

The cultural landscape at Camp Lockett is not significant for its association with a significant person or persons. Although several distinguished officers were stationed at Camp Lockett during World War II, the property does not best represent their service to the U.S. Army during that time.

Therefore, Camp Lockett is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2.

7.4 NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3: Design and/or Construction

A cultural landscape found eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion C/3 would embody a significant architectural style or engineered design and its period of significance; or an architect, engineer, or builder and their period of historical significance.

Although Camp Lockett was formally laid out according to U.S. military plans, the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape is *not* significant for its initial design or construction. The buildings and plan associated with the Mobilization or Theater of Operations phases of construction at the site were characterized primarily by concern for low cost and rapid construction, with little concern for aesthetic ideals, and therefore exhibit little artistic value. Furthermore, Series 700 construction standardized plans were used at military installations across the United States and are not considered distinct or unique to this property, even given the local customizations that were incorporated to accommodate mounted troops. Examples of this construction typology can be found at multiple other locations, including other properties in California, such as at Fort Cronkhite at the Presidio in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the Marin Headlands Unit.

However, Camp Lockett is locally significant under Criterion C/3 for the work of the POWs who lived at the camp between 1944–1946. In 1944, approximately 200 Italian POWs were relocated to Camp Lockett from a POW camp in Riverside County. This occurred during the Hospital Phase at the camp, and the POWs were put to work on the day-to-day operations of the hospital and throughout the rest of the property. The Italian POWs worked in the mess halls, warehouses, and shops and on the grounds and roads as landscapers, masons, carpenters, and clerks. German prisoners, who replaced the Italian POWs, remained at Mitchell Convalescent until the POW camp was closed in May 1946. The legacy of the POWs can be found in multiple small scale features and constructed water features throughout the Cultural Landscape Area.

The POWs used local granite stone to repair the Gaskill Brothers Stone Store, to reline the extensive water transportation system that the U.S. Army constructed during the Mobilization Phase and build

multiple other mortared-stone small scale features and archaeological features throughout the property, including full sets of rock bleachers that wrap around two sides of the L-shaped community pool and short walls that line the roads at the historic entrance to Camp Lockett, the flagpole parcel, and around Chaffee Park.

The Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District nomination did *not* find the property to be significant under Criterion C/3. However, the presence of the POW stonework at Camp Lockett is a distinctive component within the Military Landscape and shows a high level of workmanship and provides artistic value to a property type that is typically defined by its institutional and utilitarian character rather than its aesthetic qualities. As such, this cultural landscape technical report finds that the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape *is* locally significant as a designed Military Landscape under Criterion C/3.

7.4.1 Period of Significance

The POWs arrived at Camp Lockett in 1944 and were removed when the camp was decommissioned in 1946. It was during this two-year period that all of the rock features that are associated with the POWs were constructed. Therefore, the POS under Criterion C/3 corresponds to the POW's captivity and construction activities at Camp Lockett between 1944 and 1946.

7.5 NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4: Archaeology and/or Information Potential

In order to meet registration requirements under Criterion D/4, a cultural landscape would need to contain contributing elements that have the potential to provide data that would supplement, confirm, refute, or identify a new perspective about significant historical themes. The most common application of Criterion D/4 would describe a contributing element's potential to address important archaeological research questions, such as spatial organization, urban geography, trade networks, or agricultural practices.

The potential for significance under Criterion D/4 was not fully evaluated in this report, as it requires the expertise of qualified professional archaeologists. However, several contributing features within the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Boundary have been classified as historic archaeological features under the Cultural Landscape framework, due to their existing condition. These features include terracing in the topography, road traces, and the foundations and slabs of buildings and structures that were constructed during the Mobilization and Expansion phases of Camp Lockett and remnant retaining walls, stairs, and other stone features built by POWs during the Hospital Phase of development at Camp Lockett. These features have the potential to provide further information about the spatial organization, land use, cluster arrangements, circulation, and buildings and structures at Camp Lockett during its POS.

As such, it appears that the cultural landscape at Camp Lockett is significant under Criterion D/4. A full evaluation of archaeological features, their condition, and their historic status is included in ICF's companion report, *Technical Report for the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone*.

7.5.1 Integrity

A cultural landscape is eligible for in the NRHP or CRHR if it retains sufficient historic *integrity* to convey its significance. Integrity may be expressed through characteristics that are associated with the landscape's historic context, development, and use, such as:

- Land uses and activities;
- Patterns of spatial organization;
- Response to the natural environment; and
- Cultural traditions.

Integrity may be found in the relationship of features to each other rather than as individual physical artifacts. For example, a roadway may have evolved in terms of its material construction (repaved), but its alignment and function remain intact. Application of this integrity approach allows for a multifaceted evaluation and interpretation of the significant cultural landscape at Camp Lockett

7.5.2 Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred. Camp Lockett retains integrity of location. The property remains in its original location in the Campo Valley.

7.5.3 Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property, including its surroundings. Camp Lockett retains integrity of setting. The Camp was characterized by its rural setting during the POS, and remains so today. Area ranches were leased by the Army during the POS for use as training and parade grounds and were returned to their owners after the conclusion of the war. Many continue to function as ranches today. The camp was also characterized by its surrounding expansive natural environment with chaparral-covered hillsides outside the developed core that the Army took advantage of for their training exercises. These surroundings remain largely intact. Within the developed core of Camp Lockett, coast live oak trees created clusters of shaded canopy in an otherwise sparsely vegetated military encampment. The oak trees have been retained although are dying in Chaffee Park due to an invasive beetle.

7.5.4 Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Camp Lockett retains diminished integrity of design. Many of the buildings and structures built during the U.S. Army's Mobilization Phase of design have been demolished, and a suburban housing development was built in the 28th Cavalry area and new U.S. Border Patrol facilities built over historic features in the Main Post area. However, the site plan from the POS remains visible in the landscape through the retention of the extensive circulation, water transportation, and treatment systems established by the U.S. Army during the Mobilization and Expansion phases of development at Camp Lockett. Furthermore, several small scale features and archaeological features illustrate the stonework completed as part of a maintenance program undertaken by the Italian POWs during the Hospital Phase of expansion, including: stone-lined drainage ditches, retaining walls, stone stairways, and bleachers.

7.5.5 Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Camp Lockett retains diminished integrity of materials, due to the overall level of demolition and alteration that has occurred at the site since the POS, including the demolition and alteration to buildings and the resurfacing of circulation features. However, a sufficient representation of materials remains intact in the archaeological features and the extant buildings and structures and circulation and constructed water features throughout the site for the landscape to convey its historic materiality.

7.5.6 Workmanship

Workmanship refers to the physical evidence of the crafts in the construction of and use of a property. Camp Lockett retains integrity of workmanship. It is evident in the standardized, assembly-line construction that continues to define the extant Series 700 buildings built during the Mobilization Phase, as well as in the continued function of the extensive constructed water transportation and sewage system at Camp Lockett. However, workmanship is especially visible in the rock features built by POWs during the Hospital Phase. These features show a high level of workmanship that elevates the cultural landscape beyond the typical institutional Military Landscape.

7.5.7 Feeling

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic of historic sense of a particular period of time. Camp Lockett retains diminished integrity of feeling. The continued use of the site for border security and equestrian training, and the continued use of World War II-era buildings for compatible services, such as housing in the barracks buildings, presents an overall institutional and regimented feel. Additionally, small scale features throughout the property, from road signs to flagpoles, serve as a reminder of the property's historic military use. Finally, the spatial organization of the site amidst relatively flat ranchland and the native vegetation and topography surrounding the camp continue to confine the camp to its remote and rural setting. While Camp Lockett retains many built features and the overall setting, it has lost the feeling of an active military camp with over 3,000 residents and over 1,600 horses. Many of the extant buildings are vacant, and portions of the site can feel desolate, rather than an active military outpost.

7.5.8 Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Camp Lockett retains integrity of association. Camp Lockett retains the key built and natural features that convey the property's historic association with mounted cavalry and border patrol facilities at a World War II U.S. Army base in southern California.

7.5.9 Integrity Summary

Camp Lockett retains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and association. Camp Lockett also retains diminished integrity of design, materials, and feeling.

As such, the property has partial or high integrity under all aspects listed above. And therefore, Camp Lockett retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance as a Military Landscape

that housed mounted cavalries, POWs, and a hospital during World War II, as outlined under Criteria A/1, C/3, and D/4.

7.6 Summary of Built Environment Resources

Camp Lockett is significant under criteria A/1, C/3, and D/4, with a POS that spans 1941–1946: 1941–1946 under Criterion A/1 and D/4 and 1944–1946 under Criterion C/3. The cultural landscape retains integrity under all three criteria.

For planning purposes, the County requests a statement regarding the significance (i.e., CRHR and/or NRHP/County designation) of all cultural resources identified during the survey. The purpose of this project was to determine if a cultural landscape is present at Camp Lockett. As such the cultural landscape is the resource.

The contributing features lists in Section 6, *Historic and Existing Conditions*, of this report outline the character-defining features of the cultural landscape and should be used to determine appropriate treatments and project impacts regarding the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape.

Chapter 8

Recommendations for Further Study

The content of this Cultural Landscape Technical Report provides baseline information for cultural resources assessments conducted at Camp Lockett. This chapter describes objectives in continuing to use this document for identifying and assessing Camp Lockett's cultural resources, as well as meeting the challenge of identifying and resolving data gaps in our knowledge of Camp Lockett's history to guide future study and evaluation. This chapter also describes goals for obtaining and using new information to build on the content of this report.

8.1 Data Gaps

8.1.1 Adjacent Lands

Archival research and the results of the records search have revealed the full extent of the adjacent lands that are associated with Camp Lockett and the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Area. Future studies may be necessary to fully understand the impact Camp Lockett had on the environs. A brief summary below includes some of the historic military uses and locations that are beyond the scope of this report.

The entirety of historic Camp Lockett encompassed approximately 7,000 acres and an area that extends beyond the designated Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District and the Master Plan and Overlay Zone Area. The Master Plan and Overlay Zone area is defined by CLIG ownership and is not based on historic occupation and use of the site.

The site chosen for Camp Lockett was originally surrounded by ranchlands and farmers that were leased by the U.S. Army during World War II and returned to the owners afterward. In part, the U.S. Army chose the site due to the presence of the San Diego and Arizona Railroad, which runs through the western portion of the Cultural Landscape Area and beyond.

The southern boundary of Camp Lockett was defined by border fence, historically comprised a shoulder-height barbed-wire fence. The border fence today is a metal wall with barbed wire on top. U.S. Customs and Border Protection have maintained a long-term presence in area and influenced development in Campo both during and after the Historic Period.

The surrounding mountainous landscape for use as the cavalry's training grounds. Examples of the training grounds beyond the Developed Core include:

- Early training facilities constructed west of County Road 767.
- In early 1942, the 11th Cavalry established a series of ranges and mounted training courses. A mounted pistol course with simulated enemy targets that were partially obscured by the natural vegetation and a hill used for the line of fire was used near a mounted saber course.
- The 11th Cavalry established six to eight pistol ranges for dismounted firing at various locations near the International border where the terrain greatly varied. A 1,000-inch range was located across the road from the post chapel, where the civilian worker housing area was later built.

- In 1943, a dismantled drill field was established behind the 28th Cavalry's cantonment area. Foxholes were dug on the eastern edge. Two gas chambers were built.
- Farther east in Smith Canyon, the U.S. Army constructed an infiltration course and mock village. (Hinds 1996).

Additional extant pre-World War II properties that were utilized by the U.S. Army during their occupation of Camp Lockett, such as the school building on SR 94, may be outside the Rural Landscape Historic District or Cultural Landscape boundaries.

Traditional Properties

Identification and evaluation of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) appear to be underrepresented in the Camp Lockett Master Plan and Overlay Zone's historic properties population. It is unclear if this is because traditions have been disrupted over time, and thus may not meet the requirements for registration, or if it is because none exist. TCPs are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and help to define the traditions and maintain the continuing cultural identity of the community.

An examination of whether or not traditional properties played a role in the development of Camp Lockett or in defining a broader cultural landscape would be appropriate. The *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* are outlined in National Register Bulletin #38, published by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, rev. 1998.

Archaeological Research Questions

There appear to be numerous potential archaeological resources within the Cultural Landscape Area and adjacent lands, both associated with the historic development of Camp Lockett and with other periods in the history of the region. Archaeological research questions are intended to provide context for both resources evaluation and future data recovery. A research design should be tailored to address potential archaeological and TCP resources within the Cultural Landscape Area and adjacent lands in advance of any further onsite investigation.

POWs Contributions

The significant stonework at Camp Lockett is attributed to Italian POWs who were captive at the site between 1944 and 1946. The historic documentation that has been completed to date includes little to no information about where these POWs came from, their backgrounds, or where they learned their craft. Even less is known about potential contributions to the landscape made by the German POWs, who arrived later. It is currently assumed that the German POWs did not contribute to the significant stonework at Camp Lockett.

This missing information about the people who performed the stonework has led to a lack of knowledge about the process of workmanship behind the stone features that are found throughout the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape Area and beyond. More information about who built them and how they were built will prove useful in any future preservation or conservation efforts.

It is also important to note that stonework that appears to have been constructed by the POWs is visible in the adjacent lands, particularly along Buckman Springs Road. It is likely the POWs' influence on the region extended beyond the Cultural Landscape Area or the designated Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District, but a full inventory of stonework has not been undertaken.

Rancho Del Campo

Approximately 600 acres of decommissioned Camp Lockett were transferred to the County in 1950, and the juvenile boys' school, Rancho Del Campo, operated within the former hospital complex at Camp Lockett between 1950 and 2015.

Buildings from Camp Lockett were used for Rancho Del Campo, and features such as the baseball field and track south of the hospital area were built in association with Rancho Del Campo. Yet the extent of the impact of the Rancho Del Campo camp on the development of the site after World War II is unknown. An analysis of records at the school district archives, or other repositories of County-level information, could provide further insight into the level of change that occurred within the Cultural Landscape Area between 1950 and present day.

San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad

The railroad in Campo played a role in the development of Camp Lockett as a Military Landscape. However, the documentation and evaluation of linear resources in general, and railroads specifically, is a complicated process that is not included under the scope of this report. As such, it was decided that the segment of the railroad that intersects with the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape boundary could not be considered a contributing feature to the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape independently from a full evaluation of the San Diego–Arizona Eastern Railroad system. Therefore, the railroad is included as an unknown feature in this report and will require further consideration during future project planning efforts in the region.

8.2 Historical Synthesis

In addition to the technical reports completed by ICF in 2019, multiple historic resource studies have been undertaken in and around the Camp Lockett Cultural Landscape. Some are summarized in Chapter 2, *Existing Conditions*, of this report. Historic documentation of the site has been siloed by area of concern or proposed project needs. This has resulted in specific and, in some cases, contradicting, resource boundaries, inventories of resources, and significance statements regarding Camp Lockett, as well as data gaps like those identified above.

A synthesis of prior documentation under one document would provide a cohesive and holistic base of knowledge about the development of Camp Lockett and its influence on the region.

Chapter 9

References

Andrus, Patrick W. and Shrimpton, Rebecca H.

- 1995 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>. Accessed: June 10, 2019.

Birnbaum, Charles A.

- 1994 *National Park Service Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm>. Accessed: June 12, 2019.

Carrico, Richard et al.

- 1982 Campo Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Inventory. Westec.

Dodge, Richard V.

- 1956 *History of the San Diego and Arizona: San Diego's "Impossible Railroad."* Pacific Southwest Railway Museum Association Webpage. Available: <https://www.psrn.org/about-us/sda/>. Accessed: June 15, 2019.

Hinds, James W.

- 1985 *The Camp Lockett Military Reservation, Campo California, 1941–1946*. From Archives Search Report Findings: Camp Lockett. Project Number – JA09CA707801. August 2001. US Army Corps of Engineers. Available: <http://www.militarymuseum.org/Camp-Lockett-History.pdf>. Accessed: June 25, 2019.
- 1996 *Military Presence in the San Diego Backcountry*. Vol II. From MEHS.
- n.d. *Camp Lockett Reference: Camp Construction & Training Areas*. MEHS. 2013.
- n.d.b *Camp Lockett Reference, Period Plan* (included as Appendix B)

Holland, R. F.

- 1986 *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Non-game Heritage Program, Sacramento, CA.

Kimball, Russell F.

- 2018 *Campo: California: A Brief History*. Pacific Southwest Railway Museum Association Webpage. Available: <https://www.psrn.org/about-us/campo/>. Accessed: June 15, 2019.

Leochl, Suzanne Keith, with Samuel a. Batzli, and Susan I. Encsore

- 1996 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Military Landscapes: an Integrated Landscape Approach*. Prepared by USACERL. Available: <https://aec.army.mil/application/files/9214/9505/3941/milland.pdf>. Accessed: June and July, 2019.

- Manley, William R., Stephen R. Van Wormer, Karen L. Huff, Jerry Schaefer, Sue Wade, and Heather Thompson
 2006 National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District. Prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc. for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, California.
- McClelland, Linda F.
 1991 *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Registration Form*. National Park Service. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb16a.pdf>. Accessed: June 20, 2019.
- McClelland, Linda F., Keller, Timothy J., Keller, Genevieve P., and Robert Z. Melnick
 1999 *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. National Park Service. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb30/>. Accessed: June 20, 2019.
- McDonough, Patrick, and Lynne Newell Christenson
 2009 California Historical Landmark Nomination for Camp Lockett, Campo, San Diego County, California. San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, California.
- MEHS Archives
 1988 *A Picture Parade, Camp Lockett*
 2007 *Camp Lockett Historic Park Framework Management Plan*
- National Park Service (NPS)
 1996a *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>. Accessed: June 20, 2019.
 1996b *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes*. Available: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/36-cultural-landscapes.htm>. Accessed: June 20, 2019.
 n.d. *Landscape Lines 3: Landscape Characteristics*. Available: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/DownloadFile/514956>. Accessed: June 20, 2019.
- Nolton, Edwin C.
 1942 Completion Report: Surface Drainage Facilities, Camp Lockett, Campo, California. Contract No. W-7070QM-14. May 16. Office of the District Engineer. Los Angeles, California.
- Pacific Crest Trail Association
 n.d. History. Available: <https://www.pcta.org/about-us/history/>. Accessed: July, 2019.
- Page, Robert R., Gilbert, Cathy A., and Dolan, Susan A.
 1998 *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process and Techniques*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program. Washington, District of Columbia. Available: https://www.nps.gov/cultural_landscapes/Documents/Guide_to_Cultural_Landscapes.pdf. Accessed: June 18, 2019.

Page, Robert R., Killion, Jeffrey, and Hilyard, Gretchen

- 2009 *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program. Washington, District of Columbia. Available: https://www.nps.gov/oclp/CLI%20PPG_January2009_small.pdf. Accessed: June 23, 2019.

Sheble, Ernest K.

- 1942 *Completion Report: Roads and Parking Areas Camp Lockett, Campo, California*. Contract No. W-509-Eng-2290. Office of the District Engineer. Los Angeles, CA.

Spier, L.

- 1923 Southern Diegueño Customs. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 20:292–358.

Tadlock, Marion C.

1941. *Completion Report, Construction of Cantonment Housing for Eleventh United State Cavalry, Camp Lockett, California*. Special Orders No. 85, War Department, Washington, D.C. Copy of original typescript in the possession of Ms. Sophie Francis, Campo, California. Electronic copy on file, MEHS, Campo, California.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1939 Historical Topographic Map Collection. Scale 1:62,500. Campo, California.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California.
2007 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California.

Vezina, Meredith

- Defending the Border: The Cavalry at Camp Lockett*. Extracted from *The Journal of San Diego History*, Winter–Spring 1993, Volume 39:1–2.

Weber, F. H. Jr.

- 1963 *Geology and Mineral Resources of San Diego County, California*. California Division of Mines and Geology County Report 3. San Francisco, CA.

Appendix A – Boundaries Comparison

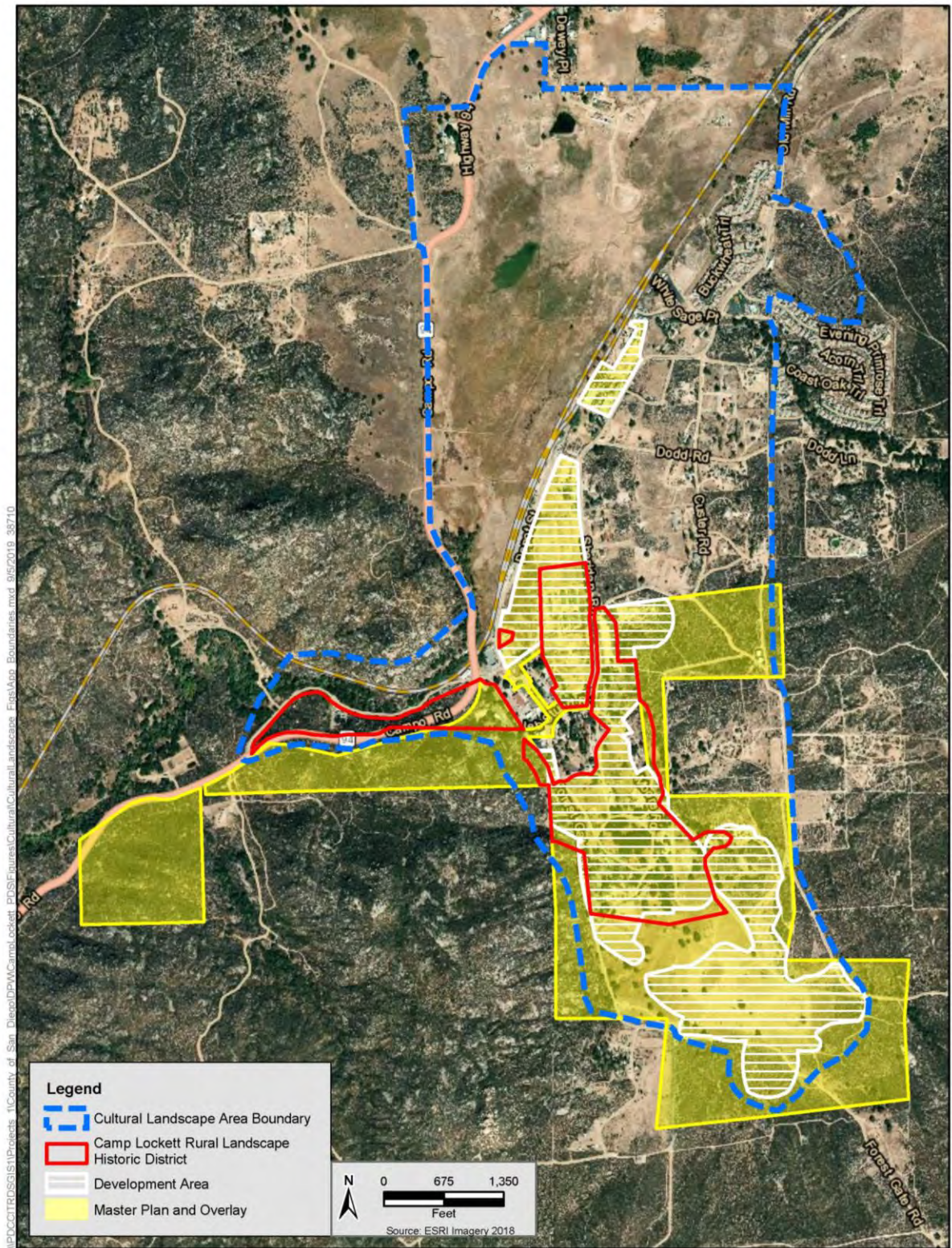


Fig A1. Planning and management boundaries at Camp Lockett

This aerial map illustrates four boundaries: the Master Plan and Overlay Zone Plan Area boundary, the Development Area boundary, the Rural Landscape Historic District boundary, and the Cultural Landscape Area boundary.

Appendix B – Camp Lockett Period Plan

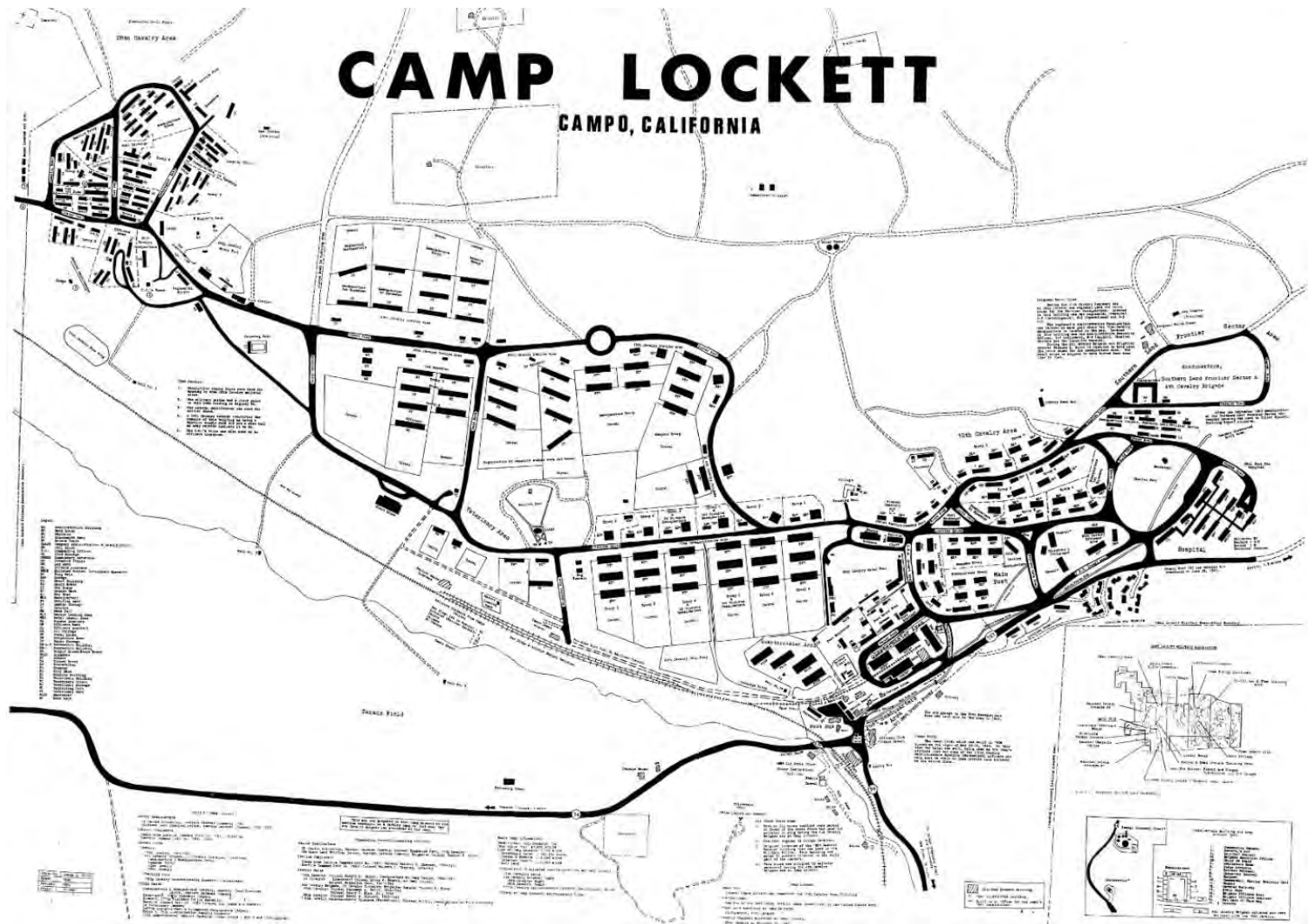


Fig B1. Camp Lockett Period Plan

This “period plan” was prepared by local historian Jim Hinds in advance of the National Register documentation effort. It shows the extent of Camp Lockett’s developed core, including all three phases of development within the Period of Significance.

Appendix C – Camp Lockett, Adjacent Lands Map

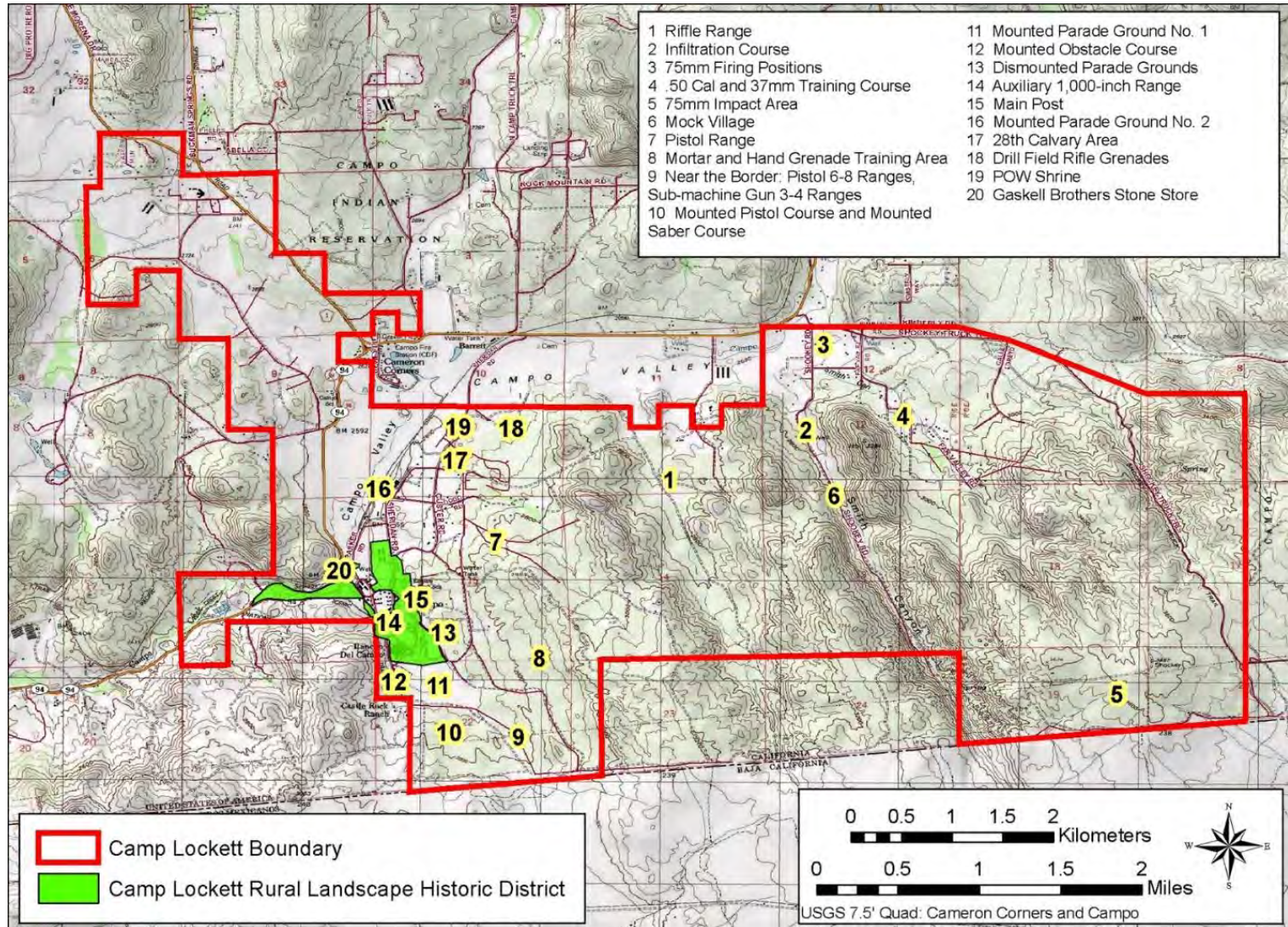


Fig C1. Camp Lockett, Adjacent Lands Map

This image was included in the Camp Lockett Rural Landscape Historic District documentation, and includes the boundary of the approximately 7,000-acre Camp Lockett site. This boundary included the training grounds used by the mounted cavalry.

Appendix D – Historic Photos

1941

COMPLETION REPORT

Camp Lockett, California

Source: Original Copy Obtained from Sophie Francis

This report was prepared for the Quartermaster General by the U.S. Army Constructing Quartermaster, Captain Marion C. Tadlock and staff at conclusion of Phase 1 construction. Sophie's husband, Glenn, was involved with physical plant at the Camp during the military period and with San Diego County administration of it, after decommissioning, when County began to assign uses of the infrastructure.

Electronic Edition © 2006
Mountain Empire Historical Society



STONE STORE PRESS



Flag pole; opposite editorial headquarters



Regimental Hdq.. Type A-10



T-204

Officers Quarters, type OQ-40

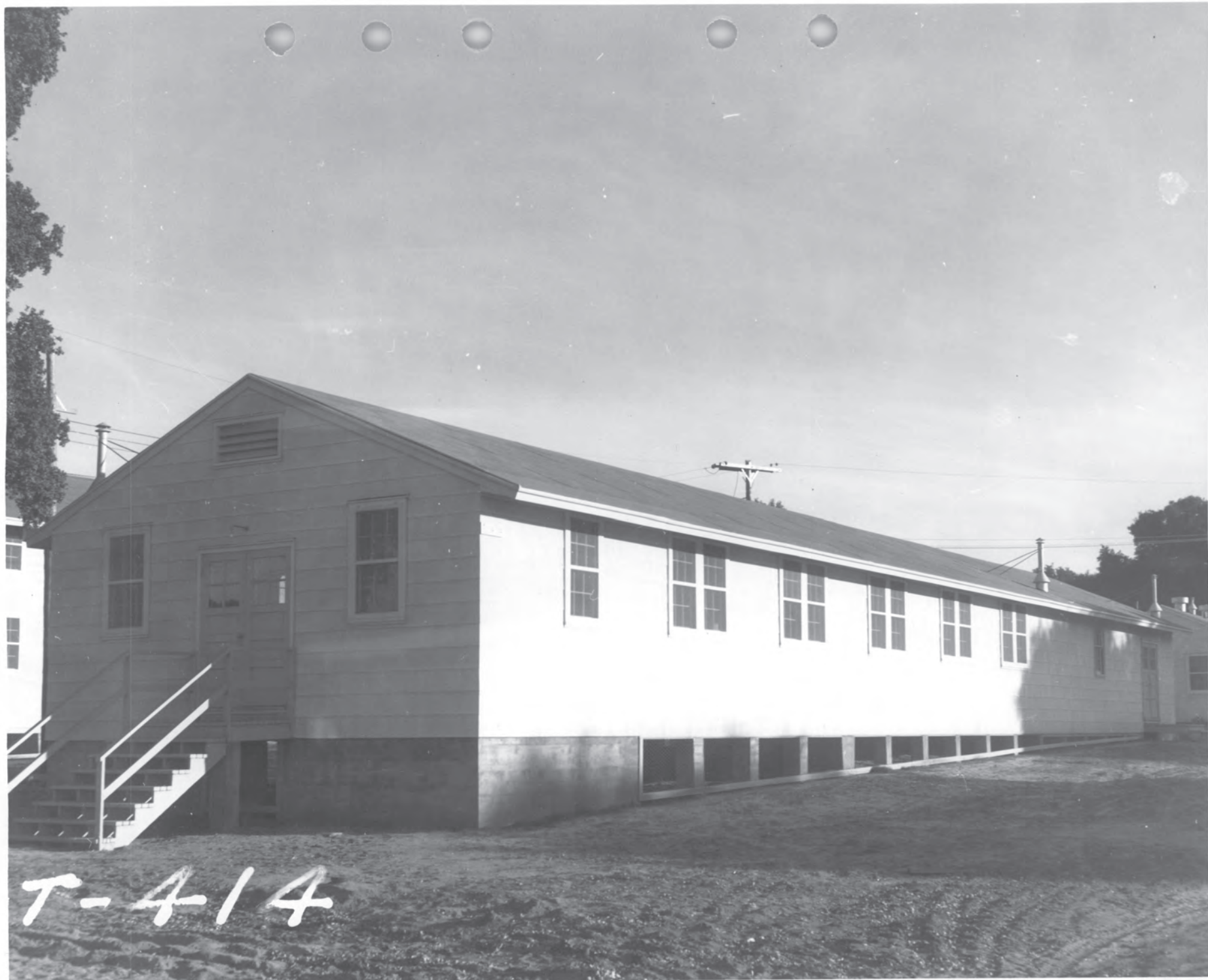


Officers Mess, Std. type, 116 men



T-412

Barracks, E/M, Std. type, 63-man capacity



Mess, Std. type, 250-man capacity

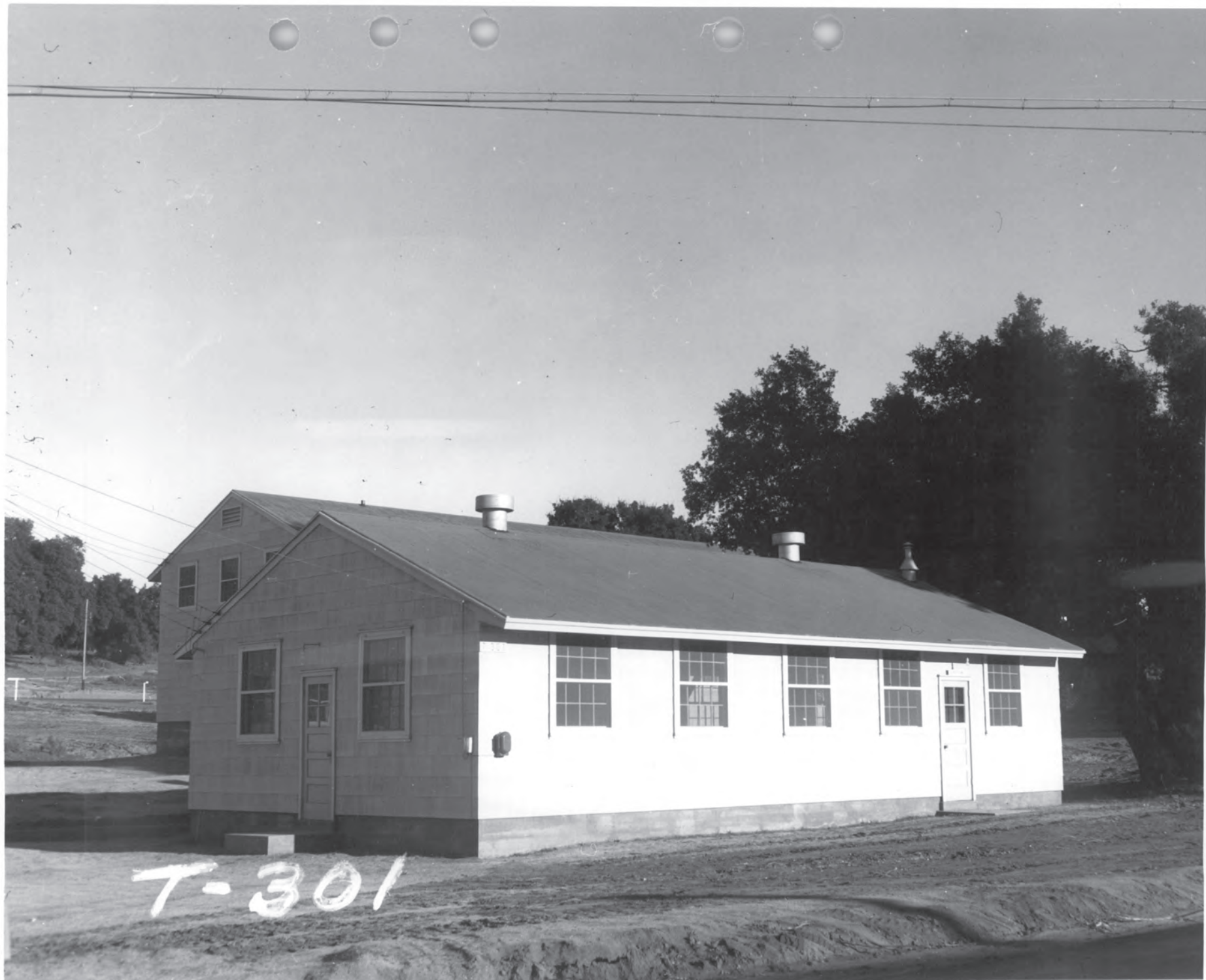


Mess, Std. type, 170-man capacity



T-413

Day Room, type AG.



Day Room, type RB-2



Administration Bldg. Mod. Dept. type A-1



Officers Quarters and Mess, type HCM-7



Nurses Quarters and Mess, type HQN-10



Ward, type W-1, Modified



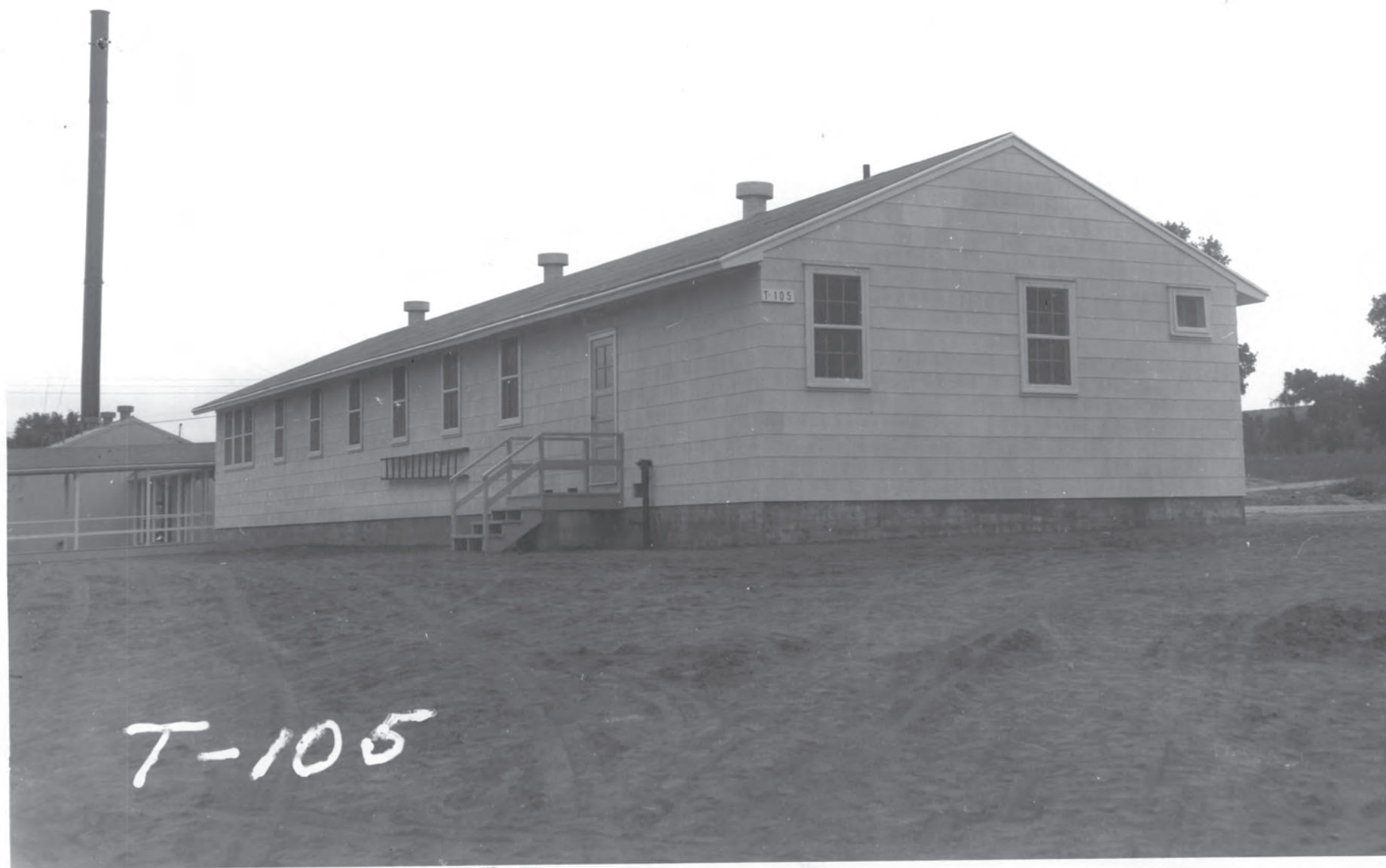
T-102

Ward, type W-2



T-106

Ward, type W-3



Barracks, Med. Det. type MD-31



T-110

Storehouse, Medical Dept., Type SR-3



T-103

Mess, Med. Det. & Supply Office, Type A5 & K-3 Mod.



Opened Covered Walks, Hospital



Enclosed Corridors, Hospital



T-104

Boiler House, Type MBH-3



T-207

Chapel, type CH-1



T-203

Theatre, type TH-2



T-501

Recreation Bldg., Twp. 12-1



Post Exchange



T-202

Tel and Tel Bldg., Type TT-1



Guard House, type GK-1



T-507

Quartermaster Warehouse



Q.M. Warehouse, Type SE-13



T-417

Co. Storehouse, type SA-2



T-510

Sold Storage Plant



Utility Shop, Type SP-9



Motor Repair Shop, Type ST-2



Firestation, type F-2



T-505

Gas Station



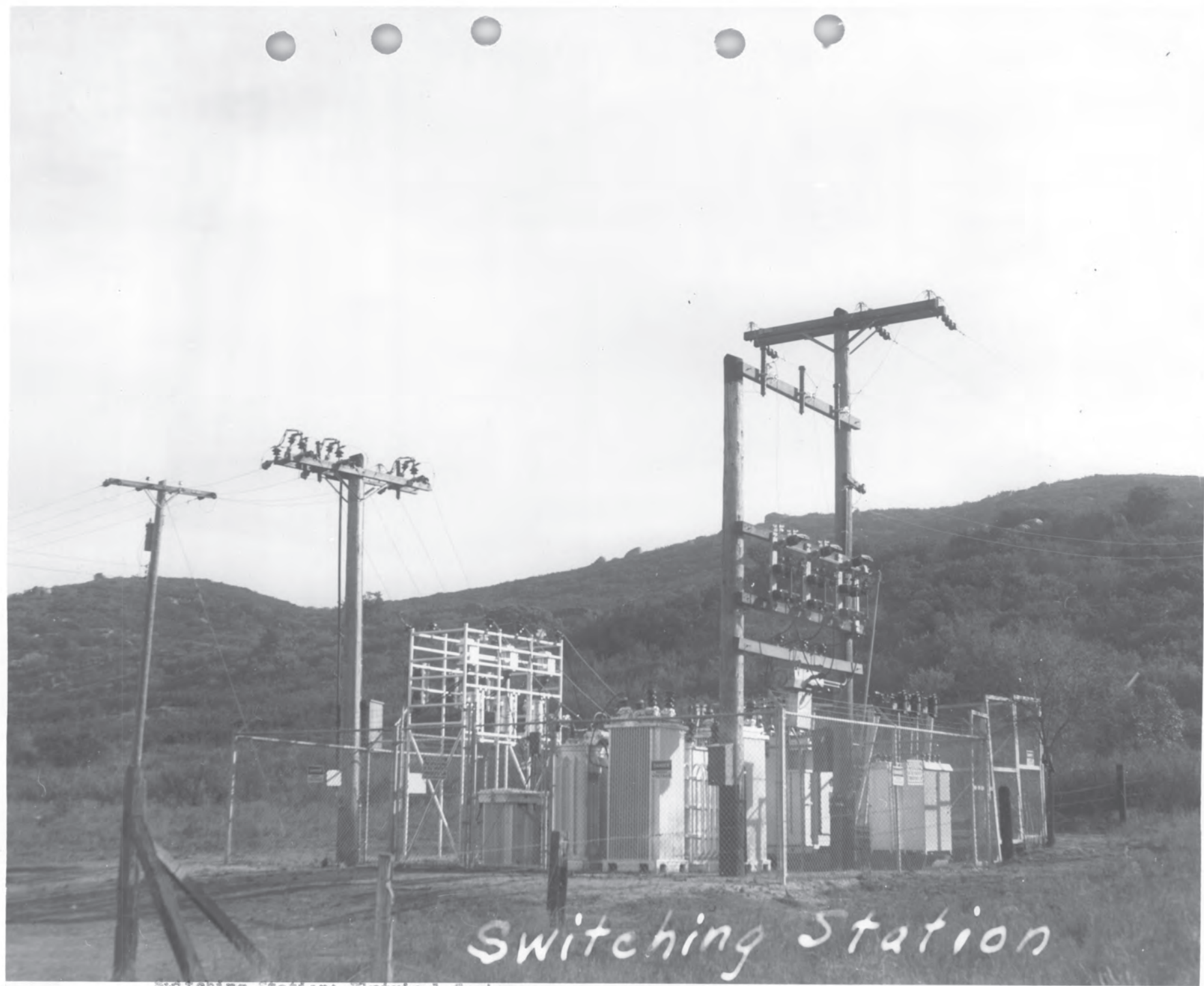
T-654

igloos, steel



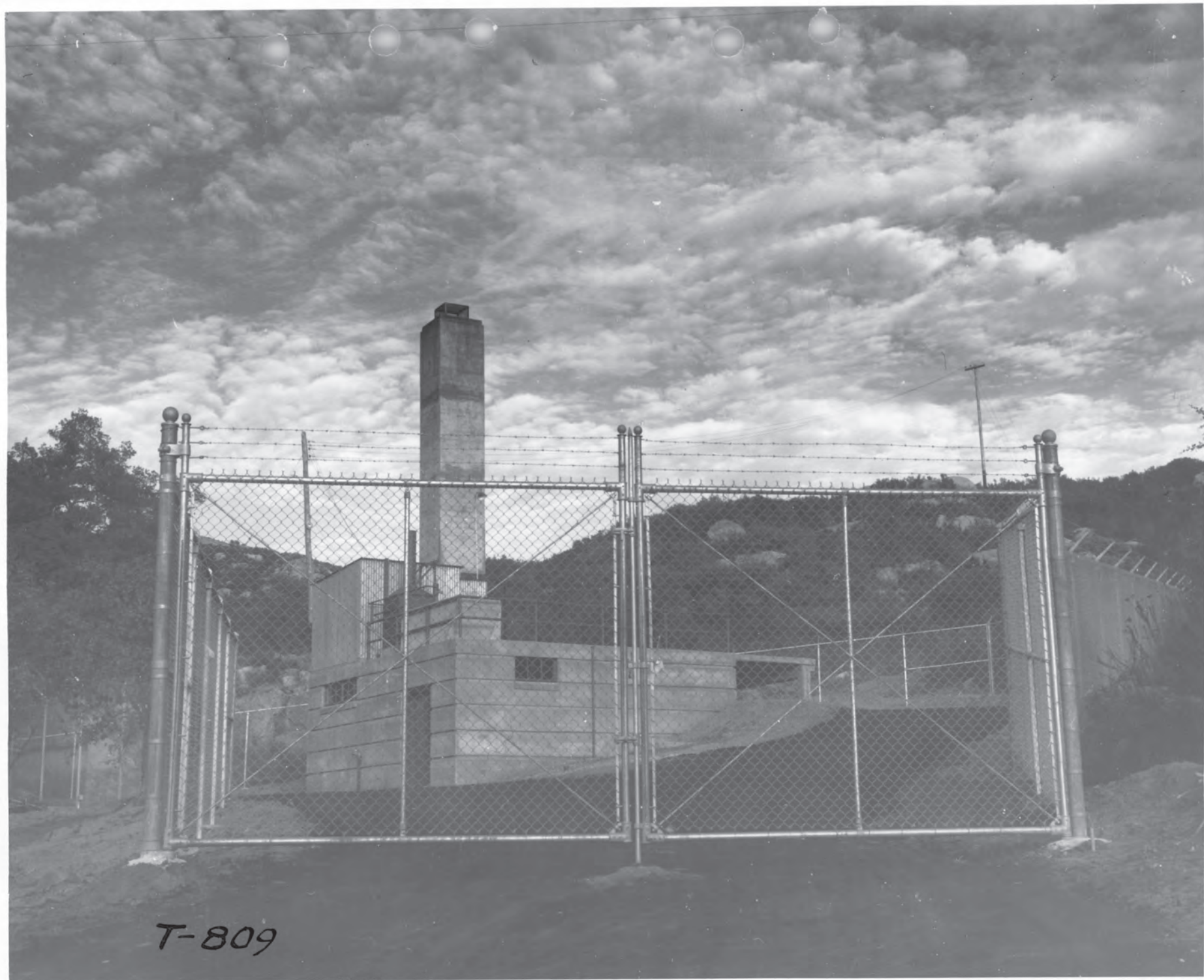
T-518

Butane Plant



Switching Station

Switching Station; Electrical System



T-809

Incinerator

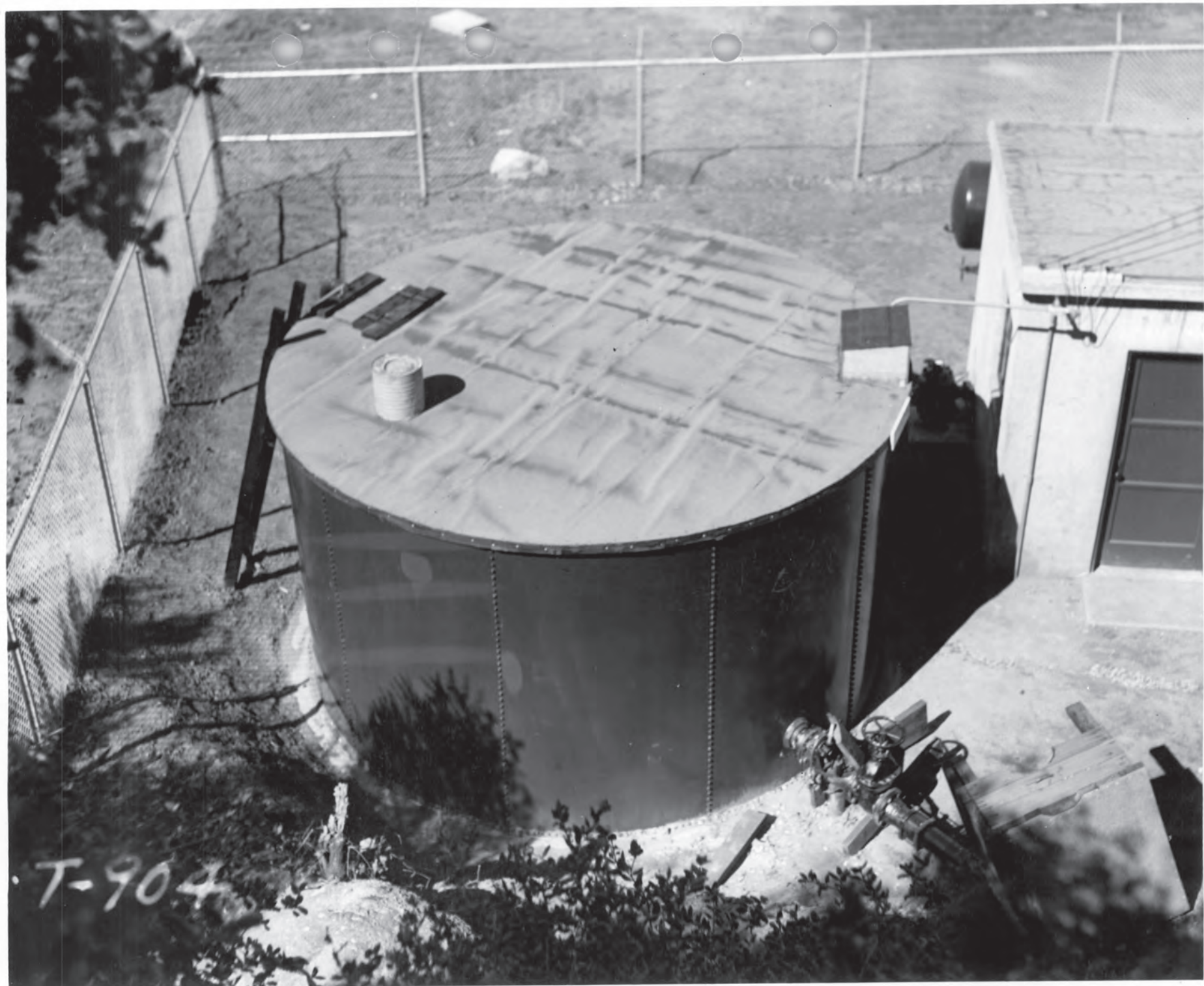


T-902

Facilities: Morena Water Supply System



Sand Filter, Korena Water Supply System



Sump Tank, Morera Water Supply System

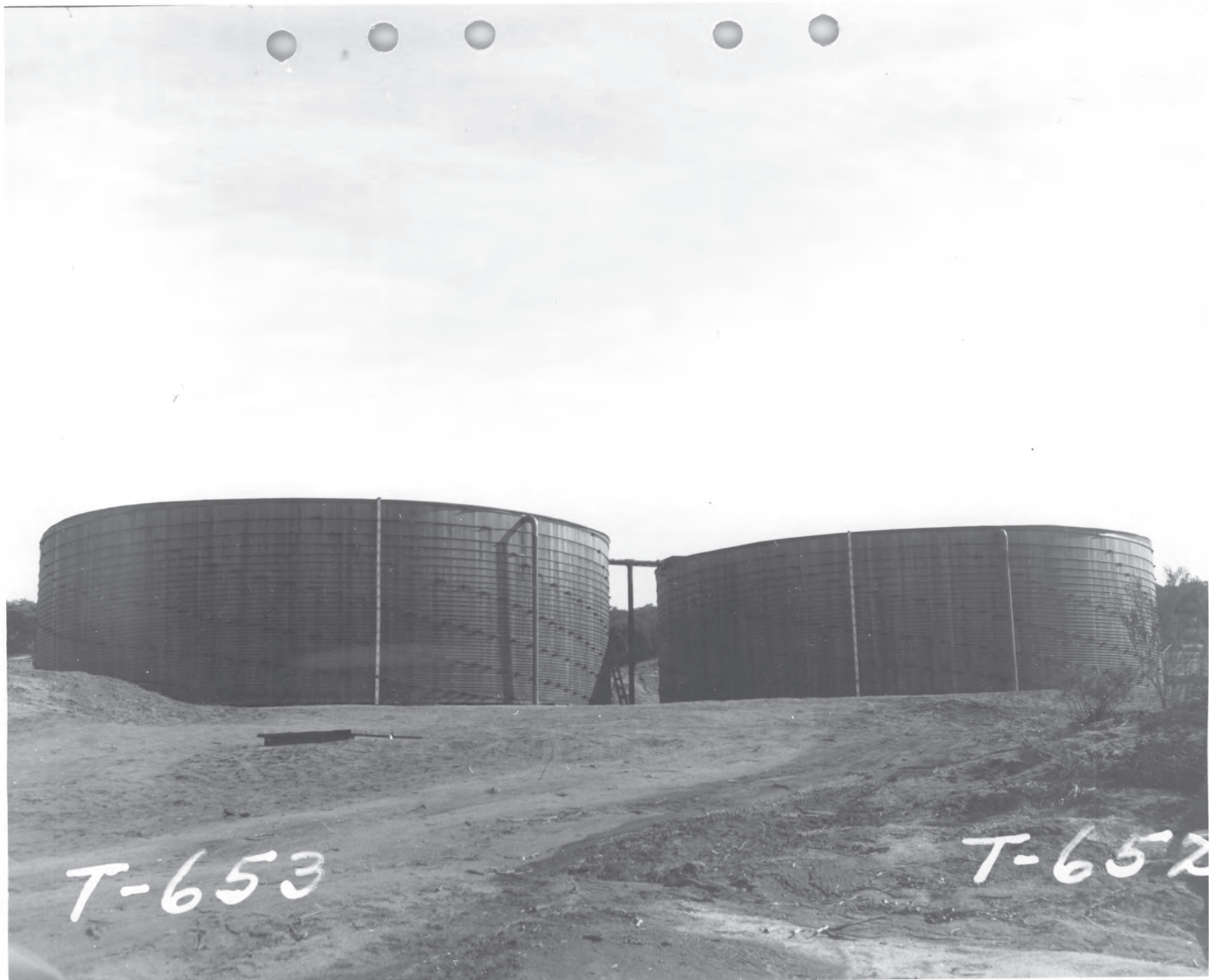


Backwash tank; Morena Water Supply System



T-901

Float; Morena Reservoir



Redwood Water Storage Tanks; 360,000 gal. each



T-526

Pump House, Campo Well



T-808

Pump House; Sewer Disposal Plant



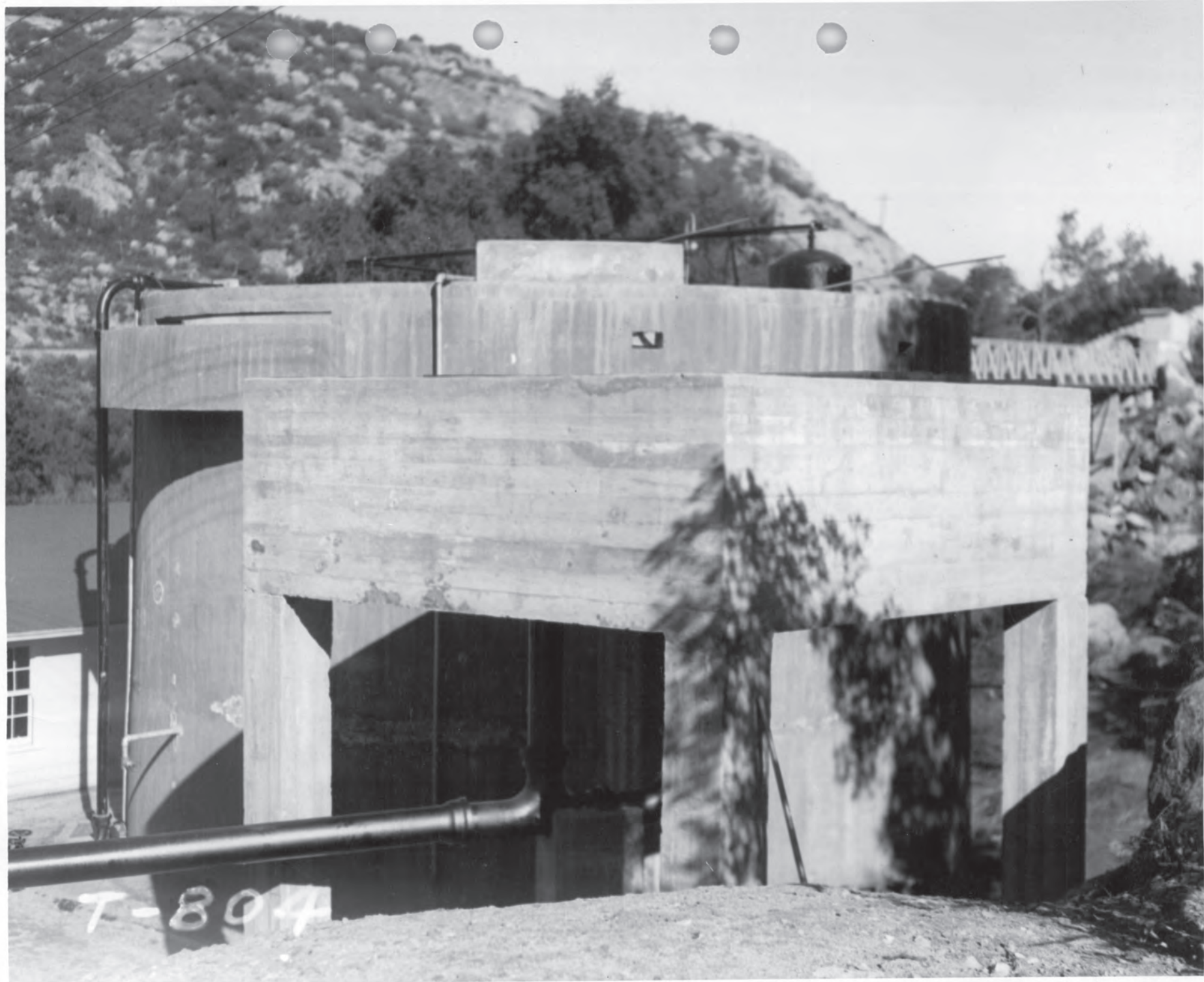
Palmer-Bowling House; Sewage Disposal Plant



Trestle, Palmer-Bowlus Flume to Imhoff Tank, Sewage Disposal



Imhoff Tank; Sewage Disposal Plant

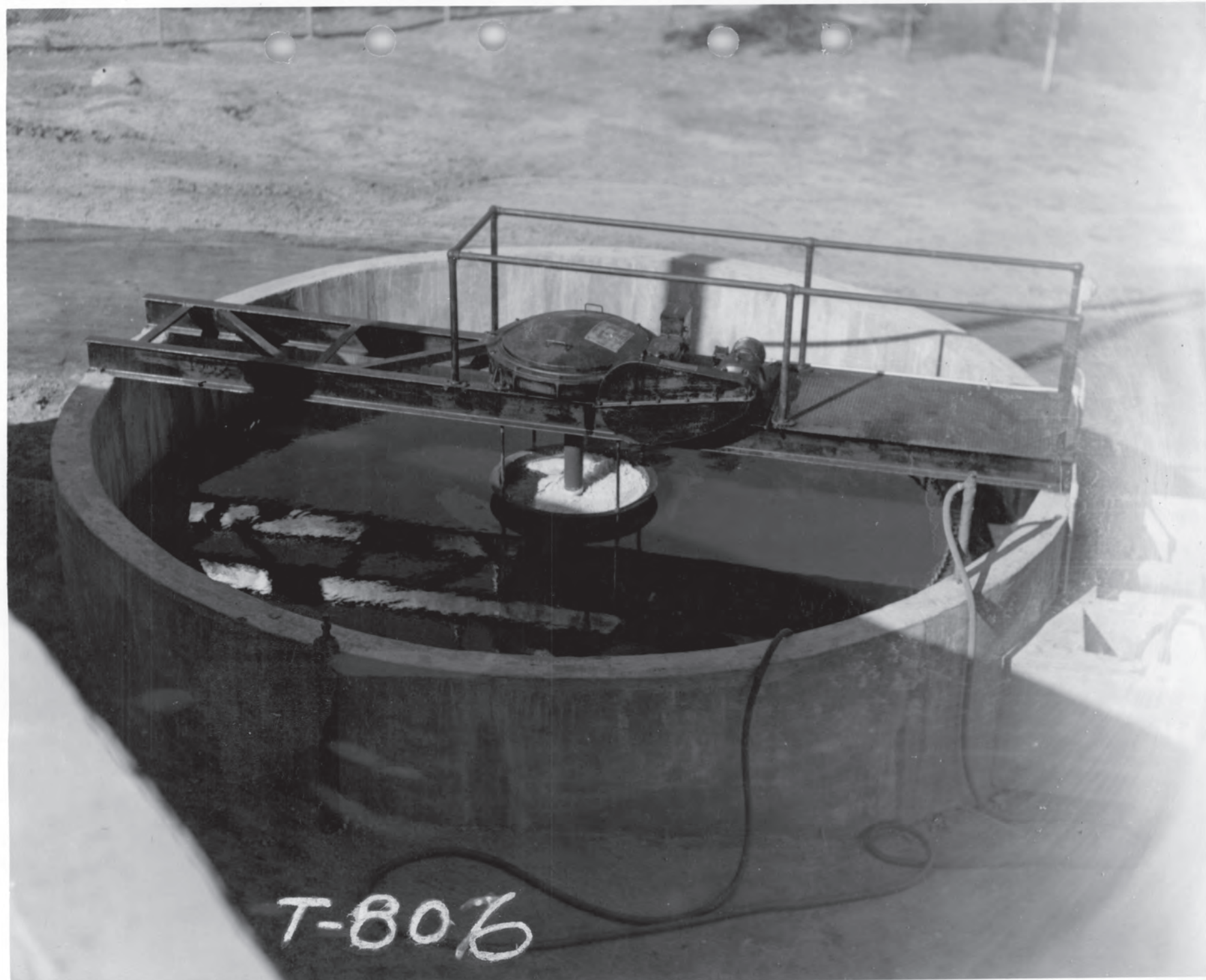


Dosing Tank, Sewage Disposal Plant

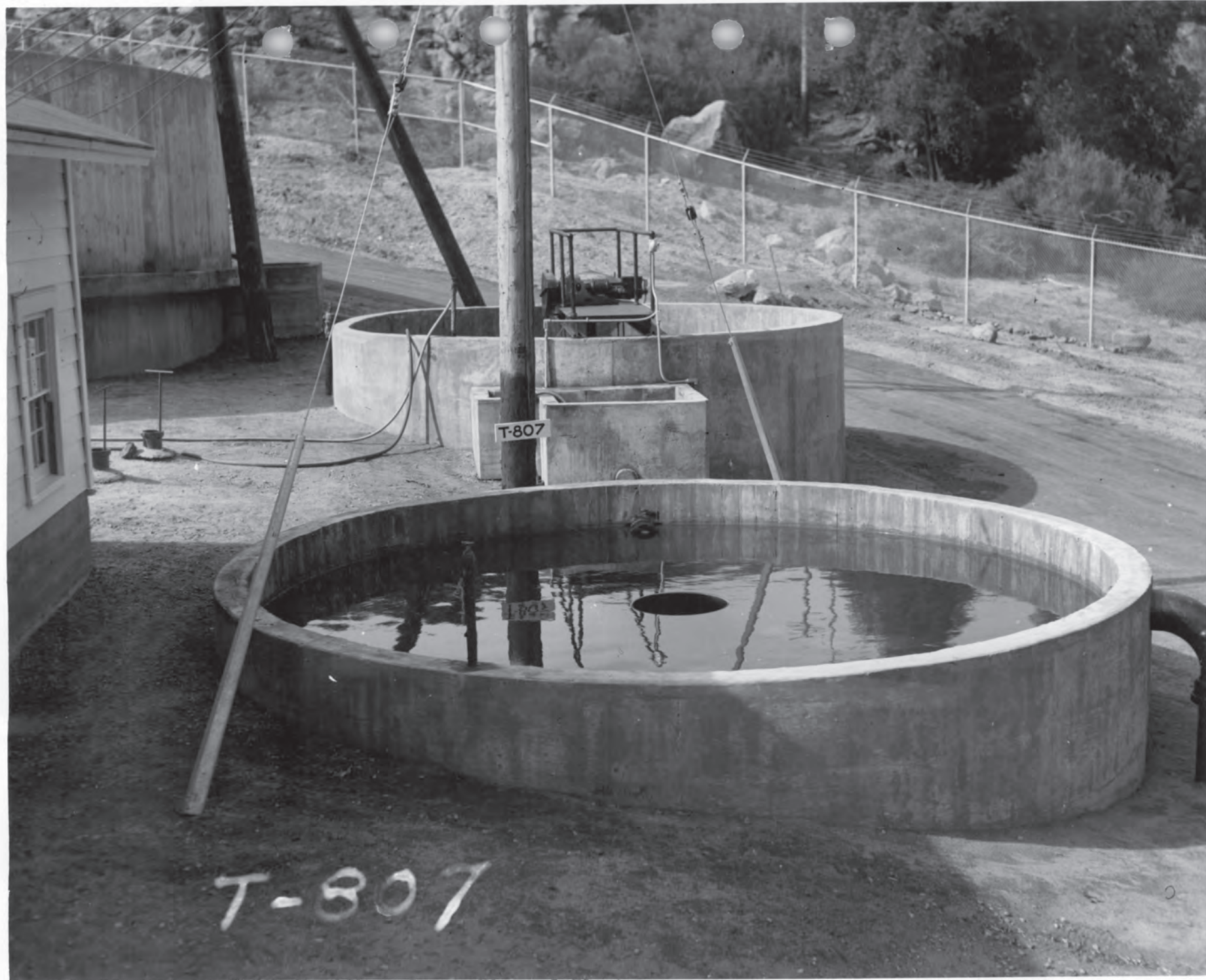


T-805

Rock Hilltop; Sewage Disposal Plant



Secondary Clarifier; Sewage Disposal Plant



Final Clarifier, Sewage Disposal Plant



Veterinary Ward



Stables, type SD-17 Modified



T-631

Veterinary Clinic



T-616

Blacksmith Shop, Standard Type



T-646

Hay Shed, Modified Type